Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

The High Court of Impeachment—Mr, Evarts Continues, But Still Does Not Conclude His Argument—House Proceedings—Impeachment Managers and the Alta Vela Affair.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1868.

SENATE.

Senator SUMNER'S resolution censuring Mr. Nelson came up.

After Mr. NELSON had made some remarks disavowing any intentional disrespect for the Senate, but admitting he referred to a duel,

Senator JOHNSON moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to—35 to 10.

Senator CAMERON'S order for a night session was considered.

Senator SUMNER offered to amend by making the hours from ten o'clock to six.

On motion of Senator TRUMBULL, the whole subject was tabled—32 to 17.

Mr. EVARTS resumed his argument. He held that it was a grave reproach upon the wisdom and foresight of the framers of our Government to claim that a decision in favor of the President would result in monarchy. In his view the danger was to another of the balances of the Constitution, namely: the relations of the weight of numbers, equality of States irrespective of population. From the principles of the Constitution and utterances of the foremost distinguished statesman, it was evident that to make the Senate executive instead of advisory, was to rob the people's majority of their rightful power. In this manner the small and thinly populated States would control the working of the Government against the will of those who cast the overwhelming majority of votes, and the Presidential election would become a farce. In support of this position he quoted from writings of the elder Adams, Roger Sherman and others, and enforced it by considering various emergencies which might arise under the Tenure-of-Office act, which makes certain offices permanent and renders removal during the session of the Senate difficult if not impracticable. He proceeded to quote from debates in the Senate, when the bill was under consideration, the language of Williams, Howard and others to show its effect was to revolutionize the practice of the government, and quoted an expression to the effect that while the legislative construction had little weight, yet the decisions of constitutional questions by the supreme laws were authorities. Mr. Evarts contended, however, that the decisions of the Congress of 1789 were not only authorative, because confirmed by the Supreme Court, but carried immense weight of themselves. He referred to the debates of 1789 as exhaustive of the subject of the power of removal, and claimed that the point at issue was settled and firmly established then by the framers of our Government and by the practice of successive administrations afterwards. He also referred to Mr. Webster's declaration, in 1835, that the question was settled in the endorsement of President Jackson's removal of Duane, by the people, the superior power of all. In regard to the suggestion that the Congress of 1789 was influenced by the high confidence in President Washington, Mr. Evarts asked if it were not possible that the present Congress had been influenced in an opposition by its opinions on the incumbent President? He read from various contemporaneous writers to show the importance of that the question was deeply felt at the time, and that the effect of the decision reached in 1789 was thoroughly understood. He claimed that the recent law had been in direct contravention of the doctrine and practice of the Government for eighty years, and having in itself no binding effect on construing the Constitution, doubts as to its constitutionality might naturally arise in the mind of the President, for which he could not rightfully be impeached.

Referring to his argument of yesterday respecting the right and power of the President to resist unconstitutional laws, so as to bring them before the Supreme Court, he read from debates on the fugitive slave law, in 1852, the language of Mr. Sumner, in which he quoted and endorsed President Jackson's declaration, that each Department of the Government had the right to judge of the constitutionality of the acts, in junctures not already covered by Supreme Court decisions. To dismiss and depose the President for an attempt to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, moved him to make him the victim of Congress and a martyr of the Constitution.

At this point the Senate took a recess.

On re-assembling Mr. Evarts considered the attitude which Senators took in reference to this subject. He said nothing was more abhorrent to a sense of justice that a man should be a judge in his case, or decide a question which he had already prejudged. He held that if the Senate, in passing the resolution of censure on the 21st of February, had pronounced on the subject of the constitutionality of the law as a political action, then they could not consider it a judicial question. It would be extraordinary, almost inconceivable, to suppose that they did not so consider it with the prospect of having to try the matter. If it were judicial, as a Court of impeachment, it could be possible they did not regard it as a political question. He reminded them that the largest votes for conviction in Humphrey's case were on the articles charging him with having prejudged a case, and having allowed a juryman to sit who acknowledged he had formed an opinion. Again, they had an interest in the result. Twenty millions of dollars of the patronage and the power of the Executive office were the prizes offered there for conviction. Their political prejudices, too, he argued, joined with other considerations, caused them to cast out as improper for their decision charges alleging violation of their own law.

Passing then to a general consideration of the evidence introduced in support of the articles of impeachment, he characterized it as absurdly insufficient, although the managers had possessed every considerable advantage in the preliminary privileges of the examination of witnesses, and in a hundred other ways. In support of the charge of obstructing reconstruction, there was the Parson's dispatch, while Wood, the office seeker, was the only witness to uphold the accusation of the abuse of the appointing power. The staple of their speeches consisted of matter twice rejected by the House as not warranting impeachment, yet Mr. Stevens thought the introduction of the Eleventh article indispensible to conviction, as he said the Court would be given not to acquit on the other ten. Mr. Butler, however, contended that if conviction failed on the first, it would be useless to look to the eleventh. In the articles about the President's speeches Mr. Evarts held that there were two fatal objections. First, the speeches had reference only to a defunct Congress, and second, they were offenses only against rhetoric and good taste. He then adverted in sarcastic terms to the language and conduct of the champion of propriety and decorum in the cause, and said as he, Mr. Butler, had claimed the practice of this tribunal was a standard, he would read from a certain debate some time ago. It appeared that Mr. Sumner had called the President the enemy of his country, and indulged in further invective which the Senate almost unanimously declared was allowable and not out of order. [Laughter,] In illustration of the Congressional standard of propriety and license of speech, Mr. Evarts also read the language of Messrs. Bingham and Butler in the House when they accused each other of various crimes, when the subject under debate was charity to the South. He then recited the Apostle's description of charity. [During all this portion of his speech he was frequently interrupted by peals of laughter.] He also referred to the expression of Mr. Boutwell, characterizing the positions of Cabinet officers as serf-like, and argued at some length that the President, although deficient in rhetoric, had said nothing half so shocking to taste and propriety as had been countenanced in the writings and speeches of the Managers and others in official position.

He then took up the Emory article, but gave it very brief attention, saying it merited scarcely any, and passed to the articles charging conspiracy. He ridiculed the idea of there being any suggestion of conspiracy in the recommendation of the President to General Thomas, when giving him his commission, to uphold the Constitution and laws. Just as much hidden meaning was in the words as in chops and tomato sauce. But he claimed there was no application to this case of the laws under which the articles are drawn. No proof was adduced of the employment of force or use of threats. He further combatted the position of Mr. Boutwell, that the common law reached the case. In relation to the articles setting forth the appointment of General Thomas, he argued that *ad interim* appointments do not result upon the constitutional provisions relative to permanent appointments, but was controlled by the legislative enactments of 1795 and 1863, which he claimed fully warranted the President's action. Advancing substantially the same arguments on this point as those presented by Messrs. Curtis and Groesbeck, he said further that even if the President was not acting under the law, he committed no penal offense, for they provided no penalty, and the most that could be said would be he was not supported by positive law, and that General Thomas could not hold his office.

At this point, 4:20, Mr. Evarts stated it would take him about an hour to finish, and the Court and Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESRNTATIVES.

Mr. EGGLESTON introduced a bill to take possession of the bars at the entrance of the Mississippi River, and construct a canal without expense to the Government. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. O'NEIL offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to furnish the House a list of vessels and property captured by the Navy during the war, with the disposition made of each capture, names of vessels interested and cause of delay of payment of prize money to parties in accordance with existing laws.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, asked the gentleman to amend his resolution so as to ask the Secretary why he had not answered the resolution of 6th of January, relative to the purchase and sale of vessels.

Mr. O'NEIL declined to accept the amendment.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. BROOKS said he should avail himself of the proper opportunity, as a privileged question, to refer to the official report of the impeachment trial on the connection of the Managers with the Alta Vela affair.

The SPEAKER said that the question could not be entertained, except by unanimous consent. The gentleman could give notice he will bring the matter before the House this afternoon on the return of the members from the Senate.

Mr. BROOKS accordingly gave that notice.

Mr. WASHBURNE, Illinois gave notice he would move to consider the Senate amendments to the Naval appropriation bill. He presumed no question could arise on some of them, as they proposed economy, while others would go to the Committee of Conference.

Mr. WASHBURNE, Indiana, from the Committee on Military affairs, made a report on artificial limbs, which was recommitted.

The members then proceeded to the Senate.

It is understood Mr. BROOKS proposed to submit the following to the House:

Whereas, It appears by the official reports of the High Court of Impeachment, that after the House of Representatives, on the 24th of February, voted the impeachment of the President of the United States for high crimes and misdemeanors, and after the articles of impeachment were laid before the Senate, March 2d, and after the summons was served upon the President, March 7th, some of the Managers selected by this House to demand the conviction and ejection of the President for these high crimes and misdemeanors, signed a letter laid before the accused counselling or influencing him, while thus accused, to exert the war power given him under the act of August, 1866, through the navy, to seize the Guano Island of Alta Vela on the coast of St. Domiugo, valued at over a million of dollars; *and whereas*, such action upon the part of our Managers is, to say the least, extraordinary and of a character to involve them in controversy not unsuspicious; *and whereas*, it is of high importance that the dignity and purity of this House be maintained through the Managers chosen from among us especially to represent us before the High Court and there to accuse the President of these high crimes and misdemeanors, therefore,

Be it resolved, That the aforesaid Managers be directed forthwith to appear before the House and explain to the House the cause or reasons which induced some of them, pending a trial threatening the deposition of the President, to sign any such letter thus laid before the President.

On the return of the members from the Senate Mr. BROOKS expressed a desire to submit his resolution.

Mr. WASHBURNE, Illinois, inquired whether it was offered as a question of privilege?

The SPEAKER replied it was, and that the Managers being under the control of the House, the House could require them to answer. It was so held in the Warren Hastings case.

Mr. WASHBURNE said none of the Managers were present.

Mr. BROOKS replied, that being the case, he would not press the proposition, and desired to know to what time the gentleman thought it should go over?

Mr. WASHBURNE had no suggestions to make, and objected to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. BROOKS wished to ask a question for information, but the Speaker said the subject was not now debatable.

The question was taken whether the resolutions should be considered. Yeas 28, nays 52—no quorum.

At the suggestion of Mr. WASHBURNE, Mr. Brooks withdrew his proposition with the understaning that it would be offered after the return from the Senate to-morrow.

Mr. WASHBURNE endeavored to obtain the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, but in the absence of a quorum did not press the motion.

Adjourned.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

—Work is to commence immediately on the west shore of the Hudson River Railroad.

—Geo. W. Julian has been renominated for Congress in the fourth district of Indiana.

—Edwin Kelly, the minstrel, was yesterday acquitted at New York of the murder of Sharpley.

—H. N. Lloyd, map publisher, died on Thursday at Newark, N. J., aged thirty-nine years.

—Dr. Lincoln Goodale, one of the oldest citizens of Columbus, Ohio, died on Wednesday night.

—Carr's Sash Factory, in Brooklyn, was burnt on Wednesday night. Loss $20,000; insured $5,000.

—The loose-work coopers of Philadelphia formed themselves into a protective union Wednesday night.

—There are thirty-nine Baptist churches in Philadelphia, with a membership of fourteen thousand.

—General Schofield has appointed Allen McDaniels Mayor of Lynchburg, Va., and a list of officers for that city.

—Two hundred families were rendered houseless by the burning of the town of Jaretown, Cuba, and seven lives lost.

—General E. Whittlesey, of General Howard's staff, addressed the negroes in the African Church at Richmond, Va., last night.

—Brantfield's furniture factory in Cincinnati, was entirely consumed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $15,000, and very little insurance.

—At Key West, Florida, on Wednesday, George, Harvey, chief officer of the Bark Galveston, was murdered by George Cardon, a seaman.

—General George L. Hartsuff has been assigned to duty in the Division of the Atlantic, under Gen. Hancock, with his headquarters at Philadelphia.

—The Republican County Convention of Cook county, Illinois, yesterday instructed the delegates to the State Convention to vote for John M. Palmer for Governor.

—A a meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, New York, last night, Mayor Hoffman presiding, to hear an address by Stephen J. Meany on the rights of adopted citizens.

—The remains of two hundred and ninety-eight soldiers, brought from Portsmouth Grove, Rhode Island, were interred on Wednesday at Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island.

—The tug Richmond, bound from Buffalo to Chicago, was destroyed by fire in Thunder Bay, Lake Huron, on Tuesday last. The crew escaped. The boat was valued at $14,000.

—The Ohio Senate yesterday passed the House bill providing for a metropolitan police in Toledo, the Commissioners to be elected, and the Mayor to be an ex-officio member of the Board.

—In the Cole homicide case, at Albany, New York, yesterday, the letter from Mrs. Cole to her husband, previous to the homicide, detailng improper conduct with Mr. Hiscock, was admitted as evidence.

—The bill to increase the length of the span of the Cincinnati and Newport Bridge, over the Ohio, was lost in the Ohio Legislature yesterday, and the span is to be three hundred feet, as in the original bill.

—Rev. James McCash, L.L.D., Professor of Mental Philosophy in Queen's College, Belfast, Ireland, formerly of the Free Church, Scotland, has been elected President of Princeton College, New Jersey.

—Winchell, the absconding broker, the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* intimates is in New York, and says he has communicated with parties in Springfield, in a round about way, and proposed to compromise.

—Advices from Jamaica state that the revenue increased £11,000 within the last quarter. Treasurer Robinson, who had sailed for England, is suspected of having committed heavy frauds on the Exchequer.

—At an election in Memphis, yesterday, to decide whether the city should issue one million in bonds, due in twenty and thirty years, in order to fund the city debt, the majority for bonds was about six hundred.

—Another meeting in favor of Gen. Hancock for President was held on Wednesday night in New York. There was considerable discussion about Vice-President, and among those named for the office was Groesbeck.

—A report is in circulation that Minister Romero has sent agents to the United States to depreciate the bonds of the Mexican Republic and that a clique has been formed to buy in these bonds at reduced rates.

—The editor of the *Daily Advertiser*, at Savannah, Ga., has resigned his editorial position, on the ground that the personal animosity of General Meade will cause the suppression of the paper unless he withdraws.

—The Pennsylvania Peace Society held a meeting at Philadeldhia, on Wednesday, and heard an address by M. H. Bovee, in favor of the abolition of the death penalty. A petition was drawn up to be presented to the Legislature.

—Rev. F. M. Whittle, of the Episcopal Church, late of Louisville, was yesterday consecrated Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia, Bishops Bedell, of Ohio, Lee, of Delaware, and Johns, of Virginia, officiating. A sermon was preached by Bishop Bedell. There was a large attendance of clergy from the State and from other places.

U. S. Court Proceedings at St. Louis.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—The following proceedings were had in the United States Circuit Court to-day:

Patrick Cunningham, conspiring to defraud the United States by unlawfully removing distilled spirits and neglecting to keep distillers books, plead not guilty. Bailed in $2,000. The same party, for using counterfeit brands on spirits, bailed in $5,000.

Henry Bodiman, fraudulently distilling and removing spirits, bailed in $2,000.

Joseph Forrest, same charge, bailed in $2,000.

Wm. Smith, affixing false brands to tobacco, bailed in $2,000.

Edward Johnson, one of a party who about two years ago robbed a U. S. Express messenger while delivering packages of money, and was convicted and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary, was pardoned to-day by the Governor, on condition that he would leave the State in ten days.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Trial of Fenians in London—Convicted and Sentenced—Irish Church Question Debate in Parliament.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TRIAL OF FENIANS—CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

LONDON, April 30.—The trial of Burke and Shaw was resumed this morning. At the suggestion of Judge Bromwell the proceedings against Casey were discontinued and the prisoner discharged. Mr. Jones, one of the counsel for Burke, delivered an argument for the defense. He praised the talents and culture of the prisoner. He urged the great disadvantage under which Burke labored of having had his case peculiarly thrust into the Clerkenwell conspiracy trial, where, practically, he had already been convicted, although there he had no opportunity to examine the witnesses who testified against him, or to produce witnesses in his defense. Mr. Jones then thoroughly sifted the evidence for the Crown and concluded with an eloquent appeal to the jury.

Mr. Pater, counsel for Shaw, followed. He urged the point that with the exception of the informer Corydon, none of the witnesses for the prosecution had testified against his client.

Judge Bromwell delivered a charge to the jury, who retired for deliberation, and on their return brought in a verdict of guilty against Burke and Shaw.

In reply to the usual question of the Court, Burke said he was content with the verdict, though he was not a subject of the Queen. The Judge then sentenced the prisoner Burke to fifteen years and Shaw to seven years imprisonment.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 30.—*Midnight*—In the House of Commons to-night the debate on the Irish Church continued. None of the leading members took part in the discussion.

Mr. H. Malpole, member for Cambridge University, opposed the resolutions of Mr. Gladstone. In the course of his remarks he acknowledged it would be unwise at this time to erect an established church in Ireland, but declared it would be a far more serious thing to destroy such an establishment. All the arguments brought to bear in favor of such action were equally valid against the existence of the established Church of England. He warned the House against the consequences which would follow the destruction of the Irish Church.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—Cotton market closed dull and heavy with a slight decline; middling uplands 12⅝; Orleans 12⅞; sales 8,600 bales late in the afternoon was for considerable speculative demand; middling uplands to arrive at 12⅜. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull and without change. Produce unchanged.

LONDON, April 30.—*Evening.*—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £106,000 in one week. Consols 93⅞@94. Five-Twenty bonds 70⅜; Erie 46¾; Illinois Central 90¼.

FRANKFORT, April 30.—Five-Twenty bonds firm at 75½.

PARIS, April 30.—The Bourse closed dull; rentes 69f. 27c.

ANTWERP, April 30.—Petroleum firmer at 43 francs.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Railroad Laborers Attacked and Scalped—Stock Stolen—Treaty Concluded.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, April 30.—A special from Omaha dated 30th, says: Advices from Plum Creek station state that about four o'clock yesterday afternoon a party of thirty Indians attacked five railroad laborers and killed and scalped four. The other escaped. Only seven of the Indians were mounted. These rode up to the whites professing friendship. They were treated kindly and started off. After going a few paces they turned and fired. Prowling bands have been seen in that vicinity frequently of late. The military authorities are posting troops at different stations along the road.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—An Omaha special to the *Democrat* says: The Indians yesterday killed four men near Plum Creek station, and another band killed and scalped two men near Sydney station. A letter from Fort Randall says the Indians stole a number of horses from that post on the 10th and yesterday another party ran off three ponies. They said they were going to attack the whites.

Advices from Fort Ellis say the Blackfeet shot Nathaniel Crabtree, near Drowned Man's Rapids, on the 24th, and stole twenty-three mules from Capt. Cook.

FORT LARAMIE, April 30.—The Indian Peace Commission has concluded a treaty with Brute Sioux Indians, which was signed yesterday. The Ogallas are assembling for the same purpose. By the terms of the treaty the Powder river country is reserved to the Indians, who bind themselves to put a stop to all depredations and preserve the peace. The Commissioners plainly told the Chiefs that if this effort failed, a war of extermination would ensue. Other tribes are to meet the Commissioners at designated places to sign the treaty.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1868.

MR. STANBERY.

Mr. Stanbery's health continues to improve. He expects to deliver his argument to-morrow.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Railroad tickets for the delegates to the Chicago Convention can be obtained, through the Chairman of State Committees, of Charles V. Dyer, of Chicago, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

Mississippi Reconstruction Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

JACKSON, Miss., April 30.—The Convention has adopted seven articles of the new Constitution. The work is about closed, and an early adjournment may be expected.

The Georgia Election.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

AUGUSTA, April 30.—One hundred and nine counties give Bullock 7,689 majority. The Republicans also claim the Senate.

The United States Senate.

The terms of the following named Senators expire in 1869: Messrs. Dixon, of Connecticut; Hendricks, of Indiana; Morrill, of Maine; Sumner, of Massachusetts; Johnson, of Maryland; Conness, of California; Chandler, of Michigan; Ramsey, of Minnesota; Henderson, of Missouri; Stewart, of Nevada; Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Morgan, of New York; Wade, of Ohio; Buckalew, of Pennsylvania; Sprague, of Rhode Island; Patterson, of Tennessee; Edmunds, of Vermont; Van Winkle, of West Virginia; Doolittle, of Wisconsin. Six of the above are Democrats and thirteen Republicans. A Democratic successor to Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, has already been elected, while Messrs. Conness, of California, and Wade, of Ohio, both Republicans, will have to give way for Democrats, whose election occurred some weeks since. One of the Democratic Senators in the foregoing list, Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, will have to vacate his seat, as Governor Brownlow has been chosen in his place. So far as elections have been actually made, the Democrats have gained one United States Senator. But the Republicans have secured the Legislature of Connecticut, which will give them the Senator from that State, and makes the loss and gain exactly equal up to the present time. In the States yet to choose Senators, the Republicans will unquestionably gain one member in Wisconsin, giving Doolittle a chance to nurse his Johnsonism at home. Hendricks, of Indiana, and Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, two Democratic members of the present Senate, will do well to retain their seats after 1869. The Republicans will elect one if not both of the successors to these gentlemen.

Republican Senators are certain to be chosen from Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, Rhode Island and Vermont. There is a chance for the Democrats to gain one Senator in New York and another in New Jersey, and perhaps a bare possibility they will succeed in West Virginia. It is hardly within the range of probability that the Republicans should lose more than three in the States having to fill vacancies in 1869, and there is full as great a likelihood of their gaining as losing three Senators. As other States are admitted to Congress from the South, their members will increase the Republican majority in the Senate, which promises to be as large from the loyal States duriug 1869 as it has been for the past two years, even if Southern Union Senators are left out of the count. From these facts it will be seen how unreasonable it is to expect any change in the policy of reconstruction, as the Republicans cannot for many years, by any possible succession of adverse circumstances, be dislodged from the control of the highest branch of Congress.

A New Disease.

[Paris Correspondene of the N. Y. Times.]

Dr. Ducher (de Bologne) has discovered and just described, for the first time, a new disease, and as there is no method of conveying it so rapidly to scientific men as through the columns of a widely circulated daily paper, I consign its description here. It is a disease he has only seen in children and very strong persons, and is certainly fatal when left alone. It consists in an enlargement of the muscles, accompanied with a general paralysis; two conditions quite contrary to each other, and heretofore regarded as impossible. He calls the disease pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis, or mysclerosic paralysis. The disease commences with a feebleness and an unsteadiness in the movements, and is therefore a paralysis from the start. The muscles then begin to develop out of all proportion, and with this abnormal development the paralysis increases till death ensues. The enlargement generally commences in the muscles which form the calf of the leg, and about a year after the commencement of the paralysis.

To detect the histological character of the disease, Dr. Duchenne has invented a horrid little instrument, which he calls with justice an *emporte-piece*, and by means of which he obtains specimens of the muscles for inspection under the microscope. It is a small trocar, with a guillotine in it, which he opens and shuts after plunging it into the centre of a muscle. He finds that in the first stages of the disease the thickening is caused by a deposition of fibroid matter, which, curious to relate, is not found alone in the enlarged muscles, but in all the muscles of the body; and that in the latter stages of the disease there is a fatty degeneration. The disease can only be cured in the stage which precedes the enlargement of the muscles, and the remedies are faradization, hydropathy and massage.

A Curious and Valuable Invention.

A new and singular method of utilizing the forces of air and water has just been patented in Illinois, and applied to the propulsion of vessels in Michigan. The invention is founded on the well-known laws of atmospheric pressure, by which a column of water can be sustained at a height of thirty-three feet.

The inventor employs steam instead of air, thus gaining a great increase in the force of pressure, and his idea was originally to furnish an endless water power in places where only a limited amount of water can be obtained—that is, by using the same water over and over—the cost of the steam used in condensation being only one-third the cost of attaining equal power by the use of the ordinary steam engine. There is one of these machines in operation at Batavia, Illinois, which makes twenty strokes per minute, raising two barrels of water into the reservoir at each stroke. From the reservoir it falls upon an overshot wheel, or may be made to pass into a turbine wheel, and thence into a cistern below, from which it is again raised by the same agency. The experiments with this curious apparatus show a saving of two-thirds of the fuel used in the ordinary application of steam, besides doing away entirely with the danger of explosions.

The invention as improved by a Michigan man consists in the application of the process to the propulsion of steamers and propellers—the over-shot wheel, with steamboat paddles of the usual sort being attached in the former class of vessels and the turbine wheel, connected with propeller blades, in the latter. It is claimed by the inventor that he will need to carry in his elevated reservoir no more than is usually carried in steamboat boilers on the old plan, while he dispenses with the cumbrous and complicated engines entirely—that he can attain any required power—that he can greatly diminish the risks of fire as well as explosions, inasmuch as the water carried in the reservoir can be rapidly conveyed by means of hose pipes to any part of the vessel, and also that he can greatly diminish the risks of sinking, because the pumps which raise the water can instantly be connected with the hold of the vessel when a leak is discovered. He claims also to do away entirely with the jerking motion of the engines now in use, as there is no "dead center" on a water wheel.

Initiating a Candidate Into the Good Templars.

The method of initiating a candidate into the Good Templars is but a slight improvement upon the same programme so long in vogue by the ancient and honorable fraternity of the "Sons af Malta." A chap who was taken from a lager beer saloon, where he got tight without knowing that lager would intoxicate, was put through a course of cold water treatment by the Good Templars a few evenings since. He peaches on the Templars and gives the following *expose* of their initiation ceremony, for which, no doubt, he will be put through another course of cold water "sprouts" at the next meeting of the lodge. In the first place the victim for initiation is blindfolded, bound hand and foot, and thrown into a cider press and pressed for five or ten minutes. This is done for the purpose of clearing his system of "old drinks." He is then taken out of the cider press and by means of a force pump gorged with cistern water, after which a sealing plaster is put over his mouth and he is rolled in a barrel four or five times across the room, the choir at the same time singing the cold water song.

He is now taken out of the barrel and hung up by the heels till the water ruus out through his ears. He is then cut down and a beautiful young lady hands him a glass of cistern water. A cold water bath is then furnished him, after which he is showered with cistern water. He is then made to read the water works acts ten times, drinking a glass of cistern water between each reading, after which the old oaken bucket is bung around his neck, and fifteen sisters with squirt guns deluge him with cistern water. He is then forced to eat a peck of snow, while the brothers stick his ears full of icicles. He is then run through a clothes wringer, after which he is handed a glass of water by a young lady. He is then again gorged with cistern water, and his boots filled with the same, and he is laid away in a refrigerator. The initiation is now almost concluded. After remaining in the refrigerator for the space of half an hour, he is taken out and given a glass of cistern water, run through a clothes-wringer, and becomes a Good Templar.

Propagation of Minks.

We are prepared to believe that there is scarcely anything but what can be turned to account, since we have ascertained that there is a minkery in full blast in Chautauqua county, N. Y., of sufficient size to accommodate one hundred of these animals. The arrangements are very simple. The nest of the female is peculiarly constructed of grass, leaves or straw, with a lining of her own fur so firmly compacted together as to be only with difficulty torn to pieces. About the middle of March the females are separated from the males until the young are reared. The necessity for this arises from the fact that the males seems inclined to brood the young almost as much as the dam, when both are permitted to remain together.

The expense of feeding the animals is almost nominal, being supplied pretty much entirely from the usual offal of the farm yard, with occasional woodchucks and game in general. They eat this food with equal avidity after decomposition has taken place, devouring every particle of flesh, cartilage and the softer bones. While the expense of keeping is thus trivial, the profitable yield of the animal is comparafively immense, it being considered a moderate estimate to claim that one mink with her increase will equal the avails of a cow. Should this calcalation hold good when the propagation of the mink is carried to a large scale, the business becomes one of the most profitable in the world. So far, experience with the undomesticated mink has not been satisfactory, as their shyness cannot be overcome, and they have never obtainrd any increase from the animals in their wild state. They have to be taken when young and domesticated.

It is unnecessary to state that they are valuable only for their fur.

Thaddeus Stevens.

When it is remembered that Thaddeus Stevens is one of the members of Congress singled out by the President as a target for his especial abuse before the people, the calm dignity of his argument before the Court of Impeachment, is indeed to be wondered at. And when to the fact of his bitter provocations are added that power of fierce invective which is so terrible to his adversaries, and that intense earnestness which characterizes the man, it seems strange that Mr. Stevens was able to refrain from pouring out before the Senate those passionate utterances which would have been the natural expression of the indignation and scorn with which he cannot but regard the "distinguished respondent," now arraigned at the bar of the Senate.

But Thaddeus Stevens is an old man, an accomplished lawyer, a true patriot and a sound statesman. He has brought all of his extraordinary vitality into this splendid argument, and while here and there his trenchant native humor and withering sarcasm flash out with all their wonted brilliance, the speech itself is a calm, thoughtful, very earnest and very able discussion of the great question involved in the trial of the President. It will be read all over the land, and clearly understood by all who read. It will carry an irresistible conviction with it to all honest minds, and leaves the Senate without a choice in the execution of its high and responsible duty.—*Phil. Eve. Bulletin.*

IMPROVEMENT IN MAKING GLASS.—The changes, of various kinds, which glass undergoes have recently been subjects of considerable discussion. Some varieties of glass cannot be perfectly cleaned, owing to its hydroscopic nature and the tendency of this silicious compound to decomposition. The pure white unalterable Bohemian glass is a silicate of lime and potash, but it is very infusible and difficult to work. Taking advantage of the well known fact that a mixture of the carbonates of potash and soda fuses at a lower temperature than either salt alone, Prof. Stas substitutes such a mixture for the potash, and thereby obtains a glass as unalterable as the Bohemian variety, but much more fusible.

THE late discovery of a cure for whooping-cough, by inhaling the odors of a gas-house, is found to be of real benefit. It has been tried by some Hartford (Ct.) physicians, and it is said with success. The children are taken to the gas-works, where they breathe the not very pleasant air there produced, and there is something in the chemical combination that cures whooping-cough. The people at the gas-works state that during the last twelve months three hundred cases of whooping-cough have been thus experimented upon.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

IMPEACHMENT.

Extracts from the Speech of Hon. Thomas Williams, one of the Managers for the House. Delivered Before the Senate, April 27th and 28th, 1868.

MR. PRESIDENT AND SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES: Not unused to the conflicts of the forum I appear in your presence to-day in obedience to the command of the Representatives of the American people, under a sense of responsibility which I have never felt before. This august tribunal whose judges are the elect of mighty provinces—the presence at your bar of the Representatives of a domain that rivals in extent the dominion of the Cæsars, and of a civilization that transcends any the world has ever seen, to demand judgment upon the high delinquent whom they have arraigned in the name of the American people for high crimes and misdemeanors against the State, the dignity of the delinquent himself, a king in everything but the name and paraphernalia and inheritance of royalty, these crowded galleries, and, more than all, the greater world outside which stands on tiptoe as it strains its ears to catch from the electric messenger the first tidings of a verdict which is either to send a thrill of joy through an afflicted land, or to rack it anew with the throes of anarchy and the convulsions of despair, all remind me of the collossal proportions of the issue you are assembled to try. I cannot but remember, too, that the scene before me is without example or parallel in human history. Kings, it is true, have been uncrowned, and royal heads have fallen upon the scaffold; but in two single instances only, as I think, have the formalities of law been ostensibly invoked to give a coloring of order and of justice to the bloody tragedy. It is only in this free land that a constitutional tribunal has been charged for the first time with the sublime task of vindicating an outraged law against the highest of its ministers, and passing judgment upon the question whether the ruler of a nation shall be stripped, under the law and without shock or violence, of the power which he has abused. * * * *

The man who supposes that this is but a question of the removal of an obnoxious officer, a mere private quarrel between two belligerents at the other end of the avenue, wherein it is of no great national consequence which of the opposing parties shall prevail, has no adequate apprehension of the gravity of the case, and greatly disparages the position and the motives of the high accusers. The House of Representatives espouses no man's quarrel, however considerable he may be. It has but singled out from many others of equal weight the facts now charged, as facts for the most part of recent occurrence, of great notoriety, and of easy proof, by way of testing a much greater question without loss of time. The issue here is between two mightier antagonists, one the Chief Executive Magistrate of this nation and the other the people of the United States, for whom the Secretary of War now holds almost the only strong position of which they have not been dispossessed. It is but a renewal on American soil of the old battle between the royal prerogative and the privileges of the Commons, which was closed in England with the reigns of the Stuarts—a struggle for the mastery between a temporary Executive and the legislative power of a free State over the most momentous question that has ever challenged the attention of a people.

* * * * * *

The master-key to the whole history of his administration, which has involved not a mere harmless difference of opinion, as one of his counsel seems to think, on a question where gentlemen might afford to disagree without a quarrel, but one long and unseemly struggle by the Executive against the legislative power, is to be found in the fact of an early and persistent purpose of forcing the rebel States into the Union by means of his executive authority, in the interests of the men who had lifted their parricidal hands against it, on terms dictated by himself, and in defiance of the will of the loyal people of the United States as declared through their Representatives. To accomplish this object, how much has he not done and how much has a long-suffering people not passed over without punishment and almost without rebuke? Let history, let public records, which are the only authentic materials of history, answer, and they will say that—

For this, instead of convening the Congress in the most momentous crisis of the State, he had issued his royal proclamations for the assembling of conventions and the erection of State governments, prescribing the qualification of the voters, and settling the conditions of their admission into the Union.

For this he had created offices unknown to the law, and filled them with men notoriously disqualified by law, at salaries fixed by his own mere will.

For this he had paid those officers in contemptuous disregard of law, and paid them, too, out of the contingent fund of one of the Departments of the Government.

For this he had supplied the expenses of his new government by turning over to them the spoils of the dead confederacy, and authorizing his satraps to levy taxes from the conquered people.

For this he had passed away unnumbered millions of the public property to rebel railroad companies without consideration, or sold it them in clear violation of law, on long credits, at a valuation of his own and without any security whatever.

For this he had stripped the Bureau of Freedmen and Refugees of its munificent endowment, by tearing from it the lands appropriated by Congress to the loyal wards of the Republic, and restoring to the rebels their justly forfeited estates after the same had been vested by law in the Government of the United States.

For this he had invaded with a ruthless hand the very penetralia of the Treasury and plundered its contents for the benefit of favored rebels by ordering the restoration of the proceeds of sales of captured and abandoned property which had been placed in its custody by law.

For this he had grossly abused the pardoning power conferred on him by the Constitution in releasing the most active and formidable of the leaders of the rebellion with a view to their service in the furtherance of his policy, and even delegated that power for the same objects to men who were indebted to its exercise for their own escape from punishment.

For this he had obstructed the course of public justice not only by refusing to enforce the laws enacted for the suppression of the rebellion and the punishment of treason, but by going into the courts and turning the greatest of the public malefactors loose, and surrendering all control over them by the restoration of their estates.

For this he had abused the appointing power by the removal, on system, of meritorious public officers for no other reason than because they would not assist him in his attempt to overthrow the Constitution and usurp the legislative power of the Government.

For this he had invaded the rightful privileges of the Senate by refusing to send in nominations of officers appointed by him during the recess of that body, and after their adjournment reappointing others who had been rejected by them as unfit for the places for which they had been appointed.

For this he had broken the privileges of, and insulted the Congress of the United States by instructing them that the work of reconstruction belonged to him only, and that they had no legislative right or duty in the premises, but only to register his will by throwing open their doors to such claimants as might come there with commissions from his pretended governments, that were substantially his own.

For this, on their refusal to obey his imperial rescript, he had arraigned them publicly as a revolutionary assembly, and not a Congress, without the power to legislate for the States excluded, and as "traitors at the other end of the line." in actual rebellion against the people they had subdued.

For this he had grossly abused the veto power, by disapproving every important measure of legislation that concerned the rebel States, in accordance with his public declaration that he would veto all the measures of the law-making power whenever they came to bim.

For this he had deliberately and confessedly exercised a dispensing power over the test oath law, by appointing notorious rebels to important places in the revenue service, on the avowed ground that the policy of Congress, in that regard, was not in accordance with his opinions.

For this he had obstructed the settlement of the nation, by exerting all his influence to prevent the people of the rebel States from accepting the constitutional amendment or organizing under the laws of Congress, and impressing them with the opinion that Congress was blood-thirsty and implacable, and that their only refuge was with him.

For this he had brought the patronage of his office into conflict with the freedom of elections, by allowing and encouraging his official retainers to travel over the country, attending political conventions and addressing the people in support of his policy.

For this, if he did not enact the part of a Cromwell, by striding into the Halls of the Representatives of the people and saying to one man, "You are a hypocrite;" to another, "You are a whoremonger;" to a third, "You are an adulterer;" and to the whole, "You are no lenger a Parliament;" he had rehearsed the same part substantially outside, by traveling over the country, and, in indecent harangues, assailing the conduct and impeaching the motives of its Congress, inculcating disobedience to its authority by endeavoring to bring it into disrepute, declaring publicly of one of its members that he was a traitor, of another, that he was an assassin, and of the whole that they were no longer a Congress.

For this, in addition to the oppression and bloodshed that everywhere resulted from his known partiality for traitors, he had winked at, if not encouraged, the murder of loyal citizens in New Orleans by a confederate mob, by holding correspondence with its leaders, denouncing the exercise of the right of a political convention to assemble peacefully in that city as an act of treason proper to be suppressed by violence, and commanding the military to assist, instead of preventing, the execution of the avowed purpose of dispersing them.

For this, it is not too much to say, in view of the wrong and outrage and the cry of suffering that have come up to us upon every southern breeze, that he had in effect reopened the war, inaugurated anarchy, turned loose once more the incarnate devil of baffled treason and unappeasable hate, whom, as we fondly thought, our victories had overthrown and bound in chains, ordained rapine and murder from the Potomac to the Gulf, and deluged the streets of Memphis as well as of New Orleans, and the green fields of the South, already dotted with so many patriot graves, with the blood of martyred citizens. * * *

But all these things were not enough. It wanted one drop more to make the cup of forbearance overflow—one other act that should reach the sensorium of the nation, and make even those who might be slow to comprehend a principle, to understand that further forbearance was ruin to us all; and that act was done in the attempt to seize by force or stratagem on that Department of the Government through which its armies were controlled. It was but a logical sequence of what had gone before—the last of a series of usurpations, all looking to the same great object. It did not rise, perhaps, beyond the height of many of the crimes by which it was ushered in. But its meaning could not be mistaken. * * * *

And now as to the immediate issue, which I propose to discuss only in its constitutional and legal aspects.

The great crime of Andrew Johnson, as already remarked, running through all his administration, is that he has violated his oath of office and his constitutional duties by the obstruction and infraction of the Constitution and the laws, and an endeavor to set up his own will against that of the law-making power, with a view to a settled and persistent purpose of forcing the rebel States into Congress on his own terms, in the interests of the traitors, and in defiance of the will of the loyal people of the United States.

The specific offenses charged here, which are but the culminating facts, and only the last of a long series of usurpations, are an unlawful attempt to remove the rightful Secretary of War and to substitute in his place a creature of his own, without the advice and consent of the Senate, although then in session; a conspiracy to hinder and prevent him from resuming or holding the said office after the refusal of the Senate to concur in his suspension, and seize, take, and possess the property of the United States in said Department; an attempt to debauch an officer of the Army from his allegiance by inculcating insubordination to the law in furtherance of the same object; the attempt to set aside the rightful authority of Congress and to bring it into public odium and contempt, and to encourage resistance to its laws by the open and public delivery of indecent harangues, impeaching its acts and purposes and full of threats and menaces against it and laws enacted by it, to the great scandal and degradation of his own high office as President; and the devising and contriving unlawful means to prevent the execution of the tenure-of-office, Army appropriation, and reconstruction acts of March 2, 1867.

To all of these which relate to the attempted removal of the Secretary of War the answer is:

1. That the case of Mr. Stanton is not within the meaning of the first section of the tenure-of-office act.

Second. That if it be, the act is unconstitutional and void so far as it undertakes to abridge the power claimed by him of "removing at any and at all times all executive officers for causes to be judged of by himself alone," as well as of suspending them indefinitely at his sovereign will and pleasure; and,

Third. That whether the act be constitutional or otherwise, it was his right, as he claims it to have been his purpose, to disobey and violate it with a view to the settlement of the question of its validity by the judiciary of the United States.

And first, as to the question whether the present Secretary of War was intended to be comprehended within the first section of the act referred to.

The defendant insists that he was not, for the reason that he derived his commission from Mr. Lincoln, and not being removed on his accession, continued by reason thereof to hold the office and administer its duties at his pleasure only, without having at any time received any appointment from himself; assuming, as I understand, either that under the proviso to the first section of this act the case was not provided for, or that by force of its express language, his office was determined by the expiration of the first term of the President who appointed him.

The body, or enacting clause of this section, provides that *every* person then holding any civil office who had been appointed thereto by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or who should be thereafter appointed to any such office, should be entitled to hold until a successor is appointed in the like manner.

It is clear, therefore, that its general object was to provide for all cases, either then existing or to happen in the future.

It is objected, however, that so much of this clause as refers to the heads of Departments is substantially repealed by the saving clause, which is in the following words:

"*Provided*, That the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, and of the Interior, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General, shall hold their offices respectively for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

This proviso was the result of a conference on the disagreeing votes on the amendment of the House striking out the exception in favor of the heads of Departments, and was suggested—if he may be excused the egotism—by the individual who now addresses you, and to whom, as the mover and advocate of the amendment, was very naturally assigned the duty of conducting the negotiation on the part of the House, for the purpose of obviating the objection taken in debate on this floor by one of the Senate managers, that the effect of the amendment would be to impose on an incoming President a Cabinet that was not of his own selection. I may be excused for speaking of its actual history, because that has been made the subject of comment by the learned counsel who opened the case on behalf of the President. If it was intended or expected that it should so operate as to create exceptions in favor of an officer whose notorious abuse of power was the proximate cause, if not the impelling motive for the enactment of the law, I did not know it. It will be judged, however, by itself, without reference either to the particular intent of him who may have penned it, or to any hasty opinion that may have been expressed in either House as to the construction of which it might be possibly susceptible.

The argument of the defendent rests upon the meaning of the word "appointed." That word has both a technical and a popular one. In the former, which involves the idea of a nomination and confirmation in the constitutional way, there was no appointment certainly by Mr. Johnson. In the latter, which is the sense in which the people will read it, there unquestionably was. What, then, was meant by the employment of this word?

It is a sound and well accepted rule in all the courts, in exploring the meaning of the law-giver, especially in cases of remedial statutes, as I think this is, if it is not rather to be considered as only a declaratory one in this particular, to look to the old law, the mischief and the remedy, and to give a liberal construction to the language *in favorem libertatis*, in order to repress the mischief and advance the remedy; taking the words used in their ordinary and familiar sense, and varying the meaning as the intent, which is always the polar star, may require. Testing the case by this rule what is to be the construction here?

The old law was—not the Constitution—but a vicious practice that had grown out of a precedent involving an early and erroneous construction of that instrument, if it was intended so to operate. The mischief was that this practice had rendered the officers of the Government, and among them the heads of Departments, the most powerful and dangerous of them all, from their assumed position of advisers of the President, by the very dependency of their tenure, the mere ministers of his pleasure, and the slaves of his imperial will, that could at any moment, and as the reward of an honest and independent opinion, strip them of their employments, and send them back into the ranks of the people. The remedy was to change them from minions and flatterers into *men*, by making them free, and to secure their loyalty to the law by protecting them from the power that might constrain their assent to its violation. To accomplish this object it was necessary that the law should cover all of them, high and low, present and prospective. That it could have been intended to except the most important and formidable of these functionaries, either with a view to favor the present Executive, or for the purpose of subjecting the only head of a Department who had the confidence of Congress to his arbitrary will, is as unreasonable and improbable as it is at variance with the truth of the fact and with the obvious general purposes of the act.

For the President of the United States to say, however, now, after having voluntarily retained Mr. Stanton for more than two years of his administration, that he was there only by sufferance, or as a mere *movable*, or heir-loom, or incumbrance that had passed to him with the estate, and not by virtue of his own special appointment, if not "paltering with the people in a double sense," has very much the appearance of a not very respectable quibble. The unlearned man who reads the proviso—as they for whose perusal it is intended will read it—and who is not accustomed to handle the metaphysical scissors of the professional casuists who are able "to divide a hair 'twixt west and northwest side," while he admits the ingenuity of the advocate, will stand amazed, if he does not scorn the officer who would stoop to the use of such a subterfuge. * * * * * *

Assuming again, however, that, as is claimed by the defense, the case of Mr. Stanton does not fall within the proviso, what, then, is the result? Is it the predicament of a *casus omissus* altogether? Is he to be hung up, like Mahomet's coffin, between the body of the act and the proviso, the latter nullifying the former on the pretext of an exception, and then repudiating the exception itself as to the particular case, or is the obvious and indisputable purpose of providing for all cases whatever, to be carried out by falling back on the general enacting clause which would make him immovable by the President alone, and leaving him outside of the provision as to *tenure*, which was the sole object of the exception? There is nothing in the saving clause which is at all inconsistent with what goes before. The provision that takes every officer out of the power of the President is not departed from in that clause. All it enacts is that the tenure shall be a determinate one in cases that fall within it. If Mr. Stanton was appointed by President Johnson within the meaning of the proviso, he holds, of course, until the expiration of his term. If not, he holds subject to removal like other officers under the enacting clause. It has been so often asserted publicly as to have become a generally accredited truth, that the special purpose of the act was to protect him. I do not affirm this, and do not consider it necessary that I should, or important to the case whether he favored the passage of the law or not. It will be hardly pretended, however, by anybody, that he was intended to be excluded entirely from its operation.

Nor is the case helped by the reference to the fourth section of the act, which provides that nothing therein contained shall be construed to extend the term of any officer the duration of which is limited by law. The office in question was one of those of which the tenure was indefinite. The construction insisted on by me does not extend it. The only effect is to take away the power of removal from the President alone and restore it to the parties by whom the Constitution intended that it should be exercised.

Assuming, then, that the case of Mr. Stanton is within the law, the next question is as to the validity of the law itself. And here we are met, for the first time in our history as a nation, by the assertion on the part of the President, of the illimitable and uncontrollable power under the Constitution, in accordance, as he insists, with the judicial opinion, the professional sentiment, and the settled practice under the Government of removing at any and all times all executive officers whatever, without responsibility to any body, and as included therein the equally uncontrollable power of suspending them indefinitely and supplying their places from time to time by appointments made by himself *ad interim*. If there be any case where the claim has heretofore extended, even in theory, beyond the mere power to create a vacancy by removal during the recess of the Senate, I do not know it. If there be any wherein the power to suspend indefinitely, which goes even beyond this has been asserted, it is equally new to me. This truly regal pretension has been fitly reserved for the first President who have ever claimed the imperial prerogative of founding governments by proclamation, of taxing without a Congress, of disposing of the public property by millions at his own will, and of exercising a dispensing power over the laws. It is but a logical sequence of what he has been already permitted to do with absolute impunity and almost without complaint. If he could be tolerated thus far, why not consumate the work which was to render him supreme, and crown his victory over the legislative power by setting this body aside as an advisory council, and claiming himself to be the rightful interpreter of the laws? The defense made here is a defiance, a challenge to the Senate and the nation, that must be met and answered just now in such a way as shall determine which, if any, is to be the master. If the claim asserted is to be maintained by your decision, all that will remain for you will be only the formal abdication of your high trust as part of the appointing power, because there will be then absolutely nothing left of it that is worth possessing.

But let us see what there is in the Constitution to warrant these extravagant pretensions, or to prevent the passage of a law to restore the practice of this Government to the theory of that instrument.

I do not propose to weary you with a protracted examination of this question. I could not add to what I have already said on the same subject in the discussion in the House of the bill relating to removals from office in December, 1866, to which I would have ventured to invite your attention, if the same point had not been so fully elaborated here. You have already passed upon it in the enactment of the present law by a vote so decisive and overwhelming, and there is so little objection on the part of the counsel for the President to the validity of that law, that I may content myself with condensing the arguments on both sides into a few general propositions which will comprehend their capital features.

The first great fact to be observed is, that while the Constitution enumerates sundry offices, and provides the manner of appointment in those cases, as well as in "all others to be created by law," it prescribes no tenure except that of good behavior in the cases of the judges, and is entirely silent on ths subject of removal by any other process than that of impeachmant.

From the inferences are:

1. That the tenure of good behavior, being substantially equivalent to that for life, the office must in all other cases be determinable at the will of some department of the Government, unless limited by law; which is, however, but another name for the will of the law-maker himself. And this is settled by authority.

2. That the power of removal at will, being an implied one only, is to be confined to those cases where the tenure is not ascertained by law; the right of removal in any other form than by the process of impeachment depending entirely on the hypothesis of a will of which the essential condition always is that it is free to act without reason and without responsibility.

3. That the power of removal, being implied as a necessity of state to secure the dependence of the officer on the Government, is not to be extended by construction so as to take him out of the control of the Legislature, and make him dependent on the will of the Executive.

The next point is that the President is by the terms of the Constitution to "nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint," to all offices, and that without this concurrence he appoints to none except when authorized by Congress. And this may be described as the *rule* of the Constitution.

The exceptions are:

1. That in the cases of inferior offices the Congress may lodge this power with the President alone or with the courts or the heads of Departments; and

2. That in cases of vacancy happening during the recess of the Senate he may—not *appoint*—but *fill them up* by granting commissions to expire at the end of the next session of that body.

From which it appears—

1. That the President cannot, as already stated, in any case, appoint alone without the express authority of Congress, and then only in the case of inferior offices.

2. That the power to supply even an accidental vacancy was only to continue until the Senate was in a condition to be consulted and to advise and not act upon the case; and

3. As a corrollary from these two propositions, that if the power to remove in cases where the tenure is indefinite be, as it is solemnly conceded by the Supreme Court of the United States *in re* Heenan (13 Peters) an incident to the power to appoint, it belongs to the President and Senate, and not to the President alone, as it was held in that case to be in the judge who made the appointment.

The argument upon which this implied and merely inferential power, not of "filling up," but of *making* a vacancy during the recess—which is now claimed to extend to the making of a vacancy at any time—has been defended, is,

First. The possible necessity for the exercise of such a power during the recess of the Senate, or, in other words, the argument *ab inconvenienti*.

Second. That the power of removal is a purely executive function, which, passed by the general grant in the first section of the second article of the Constitution, would have carried the power to appoint, if unprovided for, and it is to be considered in him in all cases wherein it has not been expressly denied or lodged in other hands; while the association of the Senate, the same not being an executive body, is an exception to

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

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Which cannot be beat. It consists of

STRIPED, DOTTED AND PLAIN SWISS;
STRIPED, BARRED & PLAIN NAINSOOK
LAWNS, CAMBRICS, Etc.

GOOD IRISH LINEN, at 37½c. per yard.
GOOD DAMASK TOWELS, at 12½c.

Our Line of HOSIERY is now Complet

200 DOZEN OF CORSETS,

Just received, selling at EASTERN PRICES.

A Fine Lot of Parasols

IN ALL STYLES AND COLORS.

SYSTEME ALEXANDRE KIDS, at $1 per pair.
GENUINE " " $1.85 "
LIGHT COLORED KIDS, at 50c. a pair.
TRIMMED MUSLIN SKIRTS at $1.00.
SUMMER BALMORALS, at 75c. and $1.
In PAPER COLLARS, we have a full variety.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO

78 and 80 Market Street.

ap24:d16

NEW STORE! NEW STORE!

ROSENBAUM, STEINHART & CO'

PHILADELPHIA EMPORIUM,

76 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa

The undersigned respectfully inform the pub that they have received their entirely new stock goods, consisting of

Millinery and Straw Goods,
Ribbons, Laces,
Artificial Flowers,
Embroideries, White Good
Hosiery and Gloves,
Corsets and Skirts,
Fancy Goods, &c

To which they invite the attention of purchase

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

One of our firm giving his entire attention to t purchasing of goods at the Eastern Markets, a having had long experience and all the facilities procuring goods at the very lowest prices, we enabled to offer great inducements.
Constantly receiving New Goods from the N York and Philadelphia auctions.
A share of public patronage is respectfully so cited.

ROSENBAUM, STEINHART & CO

No. 76 MARKET STREET.
mh24:n20

PERFECT FITTING

KID GLOVES.

"A. C. C."—"H. S. K."

We invite attention to our

KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT

Which is now complete with every color and sha
In addition to our own special importation of th

Celebrated A. C. C. (Jouvin) KID

We have secured the exclusive sale of the

"Harris Seamless Kids,"

The best Glove and most perfect fit.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

ap11 19 FIFTH STREET

AT EATON'S,

No. 17 Fifth Street.

New Parasols,

Straw Goods,

And Flowers,

JUST OPENED.

ap9

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street,

Now offer the most elegant line of

HAMBURGS

Ever opened in Pittsburgh, to which they especi invite the attention of their customers. The signs are nearly all new and original, and ab ONE-FIFTH LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES
ap11

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET,

Have just opened all shades of

BULLION AND RISTORI FRINGES.
BUGLE GIMPS AED FRINGES,
At very low prices. ap

CRACKER BAKERIES.

MARVIN'S PATENT

FRENCH CRACKERS.
FRENCH CRACKERS.
FRENCH CRACKERS.
FRENCH CRACKERS.
FRENCH CRACKERS.
FRENCH CRACKERS.

And every variety of

SUPERIOR CRACKERS

S. S. MARVIN,

91 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh

TRY THEM. mh

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

SHEPHARD'S

Steam Cracker and Biscuit Factor

317 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of

CONFECTIONERY,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, &

PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY MANCHESTER PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE OR LEASE, that part the Railway of said Company extending from t lower line of their property on Strawberry Lane, McClure township, down to the terminus at Woo Run. Parties wishing to purchase or lease t above described part of said Railway will app within ten days from the date hereof, as no propo will be entertained after the 30th day of May pro Proposals to be handed to the undersigned.

D. M. GILMORE,
Secretary pro tem.,
ap22:n26 No. 23 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBUGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 30, 1868.

Jobbers were busy to-day filling orders r Dry Goods, and the market is firm, and uyers are purchasing freely. There was recent brief concession of one cent per rd on Merrimac Prints and standard heeting, but this has now been succeeded y a corresponding advance, and prices are ell established. The report of the cotton pply in Liverpool shows a very small ock, and although it is asserted that the isting high prices of cotton is mainly due the efforts of speculators holding for a se, it must be conceded that the present rices will be sustained for some time. We rite with special reference to the jobbing ade in this market,and are of the opinion iat the money dealers that have postponed eir purchasing until now, can no longer roperly defer their purchases.

Manufacturers cannot make goods at less han the prices now prevailing. Indeed, many woolen goods are lower to-day in urrency than ever before in gold. We uote:

PRINTS.

merican.....	none	Richmond.....	13½c
llen.....	13½c	Merrimac.....	14 c
loucester.....	13½c	Mourning.....	13½c
ancaster	13½c		

SHEETINGS.

nchor...	18	@18½c Conw'go.	17½@18 c
enn	18	@18½c Idaho....	17½@18 c
agle.....	18	@18½c Duques'e	17 @17½c

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 30.—Cotton opened ull and closed steady; sales of 2,600 bales t 22½c for Middling uplands. Flour; reeipts of 9,429 barrels; Flour dull at 5a10c ower; sales of 7,800 barrels at $8,90a9.55 for uperfine, state and western, $10,00a10,75 or extra state, $10,00a11,25 for extra western, $12,30a13,90 for white wheat extra, $12,-0a14,00 for Round Hoop Ohio, $11,00a13,00 or extra St. Louis, $92,50a16,00 for good o choice do closing quiet, California dull nd heavy; sales of 600 sacks at $12,60a14,00. Rye flour quiet; sales of 350 barrels at $8,50a 0,00. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Whiskey nominal. Receipts—wheat 145,098 ushels. Wheat la2c lower and quite a air business only for export; 106,000 bushels at $2,39a2,40; for inferior No. 2 spring, 2,42a2,45; for common to choice do $2,53; No. do $2,61½; for Amber, Greenbay spring, 3,10 for white St. Louis, Amber Michigan nd white Kentucky on private terms. Rye lull and declining; sales of 1600 bush.at $2,05 or Jersey, and $2,15 for State. Barley uiet. Barley malt dull. Peas firmer; ales—7,800 bush in bond at $1,45. Corn; eceipts—35,789 bush; market la2c lower; ales—7,800 bush at $1,11a1,15; new mixed estern afloat at $1,12a1,14; old do at $1,13 n store; do afloat at $1,14a1,15, closing at nside prices; kiln dried at $1,12½; yellow outhern at $1,20. Oats; receipts—46,650 ush; sales—27,000 bush at 84c for western n store; do afloat at 85½a86¾. Rice lull. Coffee firm; sales—3,500 sacks, at rivate terms. Sugar fair and active; sales, 50 hhds Cuba at 11a12c. Molasses quiet; orto Rico at 64½. Hops quiet. Petroleum irm and prices unchanged. Pork firm nd in fair demand; receipts—4,650 bbls; 29,37a29,75 for new mess; closing at $29,75; 28a28,50 for old do; closing at $28,25, cash; 23a23,50 for prime; $25a25,50 for prime ness; also 1,000 bbls new mess for last half of May, seller's option, at $24,60a24,75. Beef firm; sales 280 bbls at $15a20 for new plain mess; $20,50a24,75 for new extra mess; lso 100 tierces at $37a38,50 for prime mess; 41a43 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; ales 75 bbls western at $36,50a37. Cut neats firm; sales 400 pkgs at 13a13½c for houlders; 16½a18¼c for hams. Middles quiet; sales 150 boxes at 15¾c for short ribbed; 17¾c for short clear. Lard a shade irmer; sales 2,000 bbls at 18½a19½c; also ,000 bbls to buyer for May at 19¼c. Butter quiet and lower at 20a40c for Ohio; 50a 0lc for State. Cheese firm at 12a17c. Freights to Liverpool more active and irmer, with shipments of 6,000 bush grain per steam at 6d. for corn, and 6¼a6¾ for Wheat.

LATEST.—Flour closed dull and declining or common grades. Wheat lower, with a moderate export demand; sales No. 2 Spring at $2,42a2,44; No. 1 Spring at $2,53a2,55. Rye dull and declining. Oats quiet at 84. Corn dull and heavy at $1,12a1,14 for new mixed afloat, and $1,13 for old mixed western in store. Pork quiet and rather heavy at $29,37½a29,50 for new mess, cash and regular. Beef steady and quiet. Cut Meats firm, with a fair demand. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard active and firm; sales 1200 bbls at 18¼a18¼ for fair. Eggs quiet at 23,

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, April 30.—Flour dull and prices drooping at $11,25 for family. Wheat dull and prices nominally10c lower at $2,60 for No. 1 winter. Corn dull with a better supply at 94c for ear, an 95 for white shelled. Oats in better supply and dull at 80a 81c. Rye active at $2. Barley unchanged and quiet. Cotton dull at 30c for middling, but no demand. Tobacco firm and in demand; sales of 234 hhds and 69 bxs of lugs at $4,60a10,55, and leaf at $12,10a29,60. Mess Pork in active demand; 2,400 bbls at $28,30, closing with no sellers below $28,75. Bulk Meats quiet but held firmly at 13c for shoulders, and 15c for sides. Bacon is firm but quiet; shoulders sold at 14c; clear rib sdes were held at 17½c, and clear at 18c; these rates being a shade above the views of buyers, there was nothing done of importance. Lard is held at 19c, but buyers do not offer better than 18½c. Sugar Cured Hams 19¼a20c. Butter is in light supply and prices are higher; fresh 38a 43c, but dealers buy sparingly at the quotations. Eggs in light supply and the market firmer, at 21c. Coffee and Sugar unchanged and quiet. Potatos firm at $3,50a 3,75 per barrel. Apples dull at $5a7 per barrel. Gold 139¼, buying.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, April 30.—Flour dull; spring extras, $10,20a11. Wheat in fair speculative movement and the market easier, with a decline of ½ale; sales of No 1 at $2,15a 2,16, and No 2 at $2,08a2,09½; closing steady with buyers at $2,08 for No 2; since change No 2 firm at $2,08¼, cash. Corn in store moderately active; sales of No 1 at 85¾a 86¼c; No 2 at 84a84½c; new at 84¼a84⅞c, and rejected at 82a82½c; closing at 85¾a 86c for No 1, and 84¾a84¾c for new. Oats fairly active and ½c higher; closing with sellers at 63½c, Rye dull; small sales of No 2 in store at $2,35. Provisions buoyant Mess Pork 25c higher, with sales at $28,25a 28,50. Lard ½c higher, closing with buyers at 18¼a18¾c, and sellers at 18¾c. Sugar pickled Hams quiet and firm at 17½c. Bulk Meats quiet, with sales of dry salted Shoulders at 12½c. Receipts—8,722 bbls flour, 32,186 bus wheat, 91,160 bus corn, 26,266 bus oats. Shipments—12,515 bbls flour, 4,056 bus wheat, 31,105 bus corn, 61,923 bus oats. Freights more active and easier at 10c for corn to Oswego, and 5c for corn and 7c for wheat to Buffalo.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, April 30.—Live Hogs active and 10a15c lower, with sales at $8,15a8,40 for light, $8,50a9,00 for medium to fair, and $9,37½a9,62½ for good to choice assorted; receipts, 8,202 head. Beef Cattle dull and 25a50c lower, with sales at $6,60a7,50 for light steers, and $7,75a8,25 for good to prime grades.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, April 30,—Flour very firm with prices unchanged. Wheat dull. Corn dull; white at $1,06a1,09; yellow at $1,20. Oats dull at 80a90c. Rye firm at $2,20. Pork firm; mess at $29,50. Bacon firm with upward tendency; rib sides at 16½; clear sides at 17½a17¾; shoulders at 14½a14¾. Hams 20a22½. Lard firm at 20.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 139¼@139¾.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 30, 1868.

GOLD AND MONEY.

Money exceedingly easy, with limited demand at 6@7 per cent. for call loans, mainly the former; prime business paper wanted at 7@8. Sterling quiet at 109⅞@110 for prime bills. Gold steady; opened at 139¾, and closed dull at 139¼@139¾. Loans made at 1 to 4½ per cent, for carrying. Export to-day, $87,800.

GOVERNMENTS

Active and very strong. Henry Clews & Co. furnish the following 4-30 quotations: Coupons of 1881, 113¾@113½; do. '62, 112¾; do. '64, 110⅞@111; do. '65, 111@111½; do. new, 108⅞@109, do '67, 109¼@109¾; 10-40s, 102⅞@103; 7-30s, 107⅛@107⅝. It has transpired that some German bankers have been trying to buy up the balance of the 10-40 bonds, in all $5,000,000, but were refused by the Secretary of the Treasury.

STOCKS

Active and strong, at an advance. Border State bonds firm. Express stocks dull. Miscellaneous shares better, except Pacific Mail.

The following are the 5:30 prices: Canton 49¼; Cumberland 30@32½; Wells Express 26½@27; American 61¼@62; Adams 62@62¼; United States 61@62; Merchants Union 31¾@32; Quicksilver 27¼@27½; Mariposa 5@6; Pacific Mail 91¼@91¼; Atlantic 32@35; Erie 71¼@71¾; do preferred 74; Hudson 136¾@137¼; Harlem 125@128; do preferred 127; Reading 90¾@90¾; Ohio and Mississippi 31¼@31½; Wabash 51@ 51½; St. Paul 61¼@61½; do preferred 75¾ @76; Michigan Central 114¾; Michigan Southern 90¼@90½; Illinois Central 147@ 147¼; Pittsburgh 82¾@83; Toledo 105¾@ 1 6; Rock Island 94¼@94¼; Northwestern 63¼@63¾; do preferred 75¼@75½; Fort Wayne 103¾@104; Hartford and Erie 14½ @14¾; Chicago and Alton preferred 129; Ashtabula 102½; Columbus 104½; Prairie Du Chien preferred 99; Missouris 87¾; New Tennessees 67¼.

MINING SHARES.

Mining shares dull.

RECEIPTS SUB-TREASURY.

Sub-Treasury receipts $4,358,837; payments $11,168,549; balance $102,495,372. The heavy payments were caused by the usual cancellation of 7-30 notes and gold certificates in this month, and five millions of gold interest also paid out, but not counted in the payments until to-morrow.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 30.—Trade devoid of activity and prices without any particular change, except in Heavy Brown Sheetings, which are offered by a leading jobbing house in small quantities at a reduction of ½c; other dealers, however, are not disposed to make any change for the present. We quote best makes at 18½a19 for New Market R R; Laurel D, 18. Prints without important change, except some new styles of Sprague's, which bring 1c in advance over regular makes. First class Prints, like Richmonds, are selling steadily at 14, and Pacific at 15.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, April 30.—Flour dull; City double extra $9,85a10,25, country do. $9,65a 9;75, extra $9,00a9,50. Wheat firm, at $2,12½ for No. 1, $2,03 for No. 2. Corn firm at 84c for shelled. Oats steady at 62¼ for No. 2. Receipts—2,500 bbls flour, 48,000 bush wheat, 1,600 bush corn, 4,000 bush oats. Shipments—3,200 bbls flour, 53,000 bush wheat, 5,000 bush corn, 200 bush oats.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Petroleum firmer; crude, 17c; refined, 27. Flour dull. Wheat scarce and held firmly; red, $2,95a 3,00; white, $3,15a3,25. Rye firm at $2,20. Corn dnll at $1,20a1,22 for mixed western. Oats in good request at 85a86c for western. Provisions advancing. Mess pork firm at $30.

Cincinnati Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, April 30.—Beef Cattle firm and in demand, at $5,50a5,70 for butchers, and $7,50a8,75 for extra shipping, gross. Sheep dull at $4,50a6,50, gross. Hogs firm and in demand, at $8,25a10,50, gross, the latter rate for extra fat.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, April 30.—300 pigs lead, Bryce, Walker & Co; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Lang; 100 do do, J B Doe; 600 do do, Culp & Shepard; 100 do do, Seghmyer & Voskamp; 600 do do, T C Jenkins; 264 do do, D Wallace; 25 do do, McClure & Co; 75 do do, S Lindsay; 100 do do, Keil & Ritchart; 25 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 1 do do, Robinson & Co; 1 do do, J Moorhead; 3 do do, Bryan & Coughey; 9 do do, J Wood, Son & Co; 200 bblr flour, Seghmyer & Vaskamp; 38 sacks rags, Markle & Co; 89 bxs glass, C Ihmsen & Son; 11 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 10 bbl apples, 3 do eggs,Graff & Reiter; 30 bgs oats Shomaker & Lang; 22 sks rags, D Wallace, 5 bbls eggs, T C Jenkins; 5 do vinegar, E Egger; 5 do do, Shomaker & Lang; 1 car lumber, Nanz & Co; 8 bdls scrap iron, Spang & Chalfant; 30 bxs soap, L J Blanchard; 58 do do, M W Gormley; 58 do do, R Robinson; 8 bxs cheese, H Riddle; 1 car stone, J Shallenberger.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, April 30.—1 car pig iron, Nimick & Co; 1 car blooms, Anderson, Cook & Co; 9 cars iron ore, Shoenberger & Blair; 1 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 1 cross head, Robinson, Rea & Co; 2 pcs marble, Anderson & Co; 15 bdls bdls handles, Logan, Gregg & Co; 25 do do, Beckam & Long; 5 do hops, Walker & Goe; 10 cks pearls, Excelsior Flint Glass Co, 3 casks cheese, J Daub; 11 coils rope, Godfrey & Clark; 1 car stone, P Wolfe; 11 sks rags, McCullough, Smith & Co; 8 do rye, McHenry & Hood; 4 bbls oatmeal, W Haslage & Co; 10 cases matches, 50 bxs pipes, Means & Coffin; 1 car oats, J McKinney; 10 bxs cheese, T C Jenkins; 10 do do, F G Craighead; 26 jugs molasses, Vangorder & Shepard; 62 sks oats, 1 kg butter, Brown & W; 100 sks ear corn. McBane & Anjer; 50 bags wheat, Liggett & Co; 50 bbls oil, A W D Craft & Co; 2 bxs bolts, Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, April 30.—960 bbls oil, Nat. Ref. & St. Co; 480 do do, Fisher & Bro; 2 cars pig iron, H Woodsides; 1 do grain, Keil & Ritchart; 2 do metal,McKnight & Co; 2 do pig iron, Lyon, Shorb & Co; 1 car grain, W J Meek; 3 do limestone,Shoenberger & Blair; 1 car brick, Rees, Graff & Dull; 90 carboys vitriol, Bran & Wagner; 5 bdls leather, M Lang; 1 bdl sheep pelts, G N Hoffstott; 1 chest sundries, L M Corbett; 4 rolls leather, Seibert & Berg; 1 bbl eggs, J A Best; 100 empty carboys, Irwin & Co; 2 cars stone, Forrester & McGraw; 45 bars railroad iron, P, Ft Wayne & C R R; 14 sks rye, Scott & Gisal; 2 pcs castings, E H Alexander; 1 car hh goods, L Barn; 7 pkgs marketing, Monongahela House; 1 car marketing, Various owners.

PITTSBURGH COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, April 29.—219 sks oats, 33 do potatoes, Brown & Williams; 24 caddies tobacco, Kirkpatrick & Herron; 1 bbl molasses, S P Shriver & Co; 4 bbls eggs, M W Rankin; 3 do do, 1 tub butter 6 bxs cheese, W H Graff; 13 sks oats, 3 do rye. W H Hagan; 36 sks potatoes, C H Love; 8 cases tobacco, W L Jones; 9 hhds do, W & D Rinehart; 1 car staves, Livingston & Bro; 80 bbl hams, F Sellers & Co; 2 cars corn, Baker & Patterson; 2 do do, Brown & Willions; 1 do do, J W Simpson; 100 bbls flour, Lindsay & Co; 1 car wheat, Keil & Ritchart.

ALLEGHENY STATION, April 30.—1 car hay, Stewart & Langenheim; 2 bgs seed, M B Suydam; 1 bbl eggs 1 box butter, R & A Carson 8 pcs marble, Biggs & Co; 24 bales hay, Rose & Ewing.

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, April 30.—Flour market firm unchanged; double extra spring $10a 12; double extra red winter $12a14; triple extra white $13,50a15,50. Wheat firm and unchanged; sales No 1 red winter at $2,75; No 2 do $2,55. No 1 spring $2,45. Corn dull and lower; sales No 1 shelled at 96c from store. Oats steady and quiet at 89c for No 1 state, closing hardly so firm. Rye scarce and firm at $1,90 for No 1 state and western. Barley in demand but none offering. Petroleum firm and unchanged; demand fair for bonded at 22a23c; free held at 2a34c.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, April 30.—Flour—receipts 1,500 bbls and quiet. Wheat—receipts 2,100 bu and quiet; sales amber Michigan at $2,71. Corn—receipts 26,674 bu and a shade lower; No. 1 spring 91c, and closing at 90½a90¾c. Oats—receipts 1,090 bu and steady; sales of No. 1 at 72c. Rye scarce. Seeds very dull. Lake freights dull at 5½c on corn by steam to Buffalo.

RIVER NEWS.

The Monongahela marks indicated four feet seven inches. The Allegheny rose four inches during the past twenty-four hours.

The new steamer Mountain Boy left last evening for Gallipolis. She is intended for the Kanawha River trade. Another boat is being built for the same company, and we suppose they will name her "Mountain Mail."

The splendid passenger steamer Glendale will positively take her departure for St. Louis and Missouri River on Saturday, and persons going that way would do well to bear this fact in mind. She has unsurpassed accommodations, and careful and attentive officers.

The fine packet Kate Robinson, Capt. R. Robinson, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. She will leave with dispatch.

The Wild Duck Barges, Capt. Anawalt, is also announced for St. Louis forthwith.

The J. N. McCullough, Captain Moore, left for Cincinnati on time with a good trip.

The Parkersburg packet for noon to-day is the steamer Bayard, Capt. Shepard.

The splendid side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, Capt. C. A. Dravo, leaves this day positively for Cincinnati and way points. For speed, accommodation and attentive officers, this boat has no superiors. Call early and secure a stateroom.

The New State and St. Marys were advertised to leave Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Wednesday and Thursday. The Delaware passed Cincinnati on Tuesday on her way to Nashville. The steamer Louisville run into the bank below Baton Rouge, and sprung a leak. The Czar was compelled to throw overboard 200 tons of freight to save her from sinking.

NASHVILLE, April 28.—River rising rapidly, with 20 feet on the shoals. Arrivals from Upper Cumberland report heavy rains, and 15 feet rise to come down. Arrived—A. Baker, Eila Hughes, J. N. Phillips, from Upper Cumberland; Havana, from Cincinnati. Departed—Tyrone, to Cairo and William White for Upper Cumberland. Jn port—Umpire, A. Baker, J. N. Phillips, Havana and Ella Hughes.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—Arrived—Champion, from Cincinnati; Silver Lake and Belle Vernon, from Pittsburgh; Belle, from St. Louis, and Mollie Able, from New Orleans. Departed—Canada and Sheridan for St. Louis, and Pauline Carroll for New Orleans. River is still declining, and a slight rise is reported in the Upper Mississippi. Weather is very unfavorable for wharf business. Rain has fallen almost incessantly since daylight, and is clearing up now.

CAIRO, April 28.—The Norman, from Louisville, for White river, had the biggest trip of the season. The Talisman, from Nashville, and Quickstep, from Evansville, brought good reshipping trips, mostly for the South. The Collier, from Pittsburgh, brought 11 barges coal for St. Louis, and returned to-day with two barges ore for Ironton. The Louisiana, Minneola, and Richmond, passed down full. The Dora, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, has a big load of shot, shell, old wagons and other stuff. The Groesbeck, for New Orleans, was full of people. She has 82 hhds and 50 bbls iron, 216 bbls rosin, 1,650 pkgs hides, and 25 bbls sand, for Cincinnati. The Minnie and Lilly, Arkansas river to St. Louis; Marble City, to St. Louis to Memphis; Princess, St. Louis to Arkansas river, passed. The river has fallen 5 inches. Rain all last night and to-day until 3 p. m. Clear this evening. Mercury 63 degrees. Business good.

JEFFERSONVILLE, April 28.—3 p. m.—River falling slowly, with 6 feet on the pass over the falls. Cloudy all day; wind south; thermometer 68 degrees; indications of rain. Business very dull. The New State passed up at 6 p. m. No boats down.

D. M. DRYDEN, Falls Pilot.

LOUISVILLE, April 28—9 p. m.—River falling, with 8 feet water in the canal and 6 feet on the falls in the pass. Rain at intervals all day. The Melnotte, while coming up through the canal heavily laden, grounded at the mouth, but succeeded in getting off in the evening and left for Cincinnati. The Maggie Hays passed down. The Indiana arrived from New Orleans. The John Kilgour departed for New Orleans, and the New State for Pittsburgh. The Indiana had 18 fine race horses, including the stable of Tom. Moore, of Wheeling, which are destined for Saratoga. The stock on the Indiana is valued at $80,000. The Indiana loaded at Portland and returns to New Orleans to-morrow. The Belle Lee is due to-morrow. The Dexter, for New Orleans, passed Memphis Sunday night. Capt. Holcraft reports the Lower Mississippi on a stand, and on a level with the ordinary banks, but over all the low grounds, being about one foot below the average height of the banks from Cairo to Memphis. The Kilgour, for New Orleans, this evening received 500 tierces of lard.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—Heavy rains last night and this morning. The Belle of Alton made her trial trip yesterday. She proves extremely rapid, and moves easily. The wharfboat for the Omaha packet line arrived yesterday from the Lower Ohio. The Silver Lake and Champion arrived from the Ohio. The Arabian left with a heavy trip for Fort Benton, and the Importer sails to-morrow. The Mississippi Valley Transportation Company yesterday closed a contract for the transportation from this city to Liverpool, England, of 17,000 bushels buckwheat. The rate is 12½ cents per bushel to New Orleans, delivered on the vessel, and 12d thence to Liverpool. The Upper Mississippi is rising at Dubuque. It is stationary at St. Paul, with six feet in the channel.

The Robert E. Lee has been withdrawn from the Vicksburg and New Orleans trade, and, like all other boats when their own trades won't support them, she comes to St. Louis to load.

The Nashville *Press* and *Times*, of Monday, says: A coalboat with 6,800 bushels of coal belonging to P. B. Mason & Co., was sunk in the Cumberland Saturday morning near the Island, three miles above the city. The boat had been drawn up on the bank and secured by cables, but the cables breaking, the whole concern was precipitated into the river. The coal had been purchased by Vaughn & Co., but the contract not being closed, the loss falls upon Mason & Co.

We are sorry to learn that our worthy Harbor Master has been getting into trouble. He appears to have been paying more attention to somebody else's wife than to the levee lately.

Rivers and Weather.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, April 30.—River falling slowly with seven feet in the Canal by mark. Weather clear and warm,

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI.

THURSDAY PACKET—AT 12 M.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamer

J. N. M'CULLOUCH,

G. D. MOORE.....Commander.
D. MOORE.....Clerk.

The above elegant side-wheel steamer will leave regularly as announced, connecting at Cincinnati with Packets and Railroads to Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and St. Louis. Also to the Upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

Freight or passengers receipted through either by rail or river.

Especial attention given to Orders and Way Business.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
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GLENDALE.....JOHN M. HARE, Master,

Will leave as above, positively, on
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For freight or passage apply on board. my1

PITTSBURGH AND ST. LOUIS BARGE CO.—FOR ST. LOUIS.—The

WILD DUCK BARGES....Capt. J. W. ANAWALT,
THIS DAY—4 P. M,
For freight apply on board or to
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REGULAR WEDNESDAY PACKET FOR CINCINNATI.—The fine steamer

ARGOSY.....Capt. VANDERGRIFT,
W. H. Scull, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every WEDNESDAY at noon.
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JAS. COLLINS, } Agents.
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FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.—The steamer

KATE ROBINSON.....Capt. ROBT. ROBINSON,

Will leave as above on
THIS DAY—4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK,
ap25 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the

ESTATE OF JAMES S. DRAVO, WILLIAM B. DRAVO and ANTHONY E. DROVO, Co-Partners, of Elizabeth Tp., in the county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, at No. 93 Diamond street, in the City of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS A. RIDDLE,
ap27:p21 U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

WESTERN DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

At Pittsburgh, the 23d day of April, A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN W. O'BRIEN, WILLIAM H. STIMPLE and ALEXANDER BERRYHILL, partners as O'Brien, Stimple & Co., of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of O'Brien and Stimple, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
ap24:p27-F Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant st.

WESTERN DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

At Pittsburgh, the 26th day of March, A.D. 1865. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN SCHAUB, of the City and County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
mh27:n47:F Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street.

LEGAL.

WHEREAS, Letters Testamentary have been issued to the undersigned in the Estate of Col. JOHN P. GLASS, late of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will pay the same to JOSEPH A. BUTLER, Alderman, No. 126 Wylie street, and those having claims present them for settlement.

JOSEPH A. BUTLER,
MARY B. GLASS,
ap17:075-F Administrators.

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Numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated
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ap6:n94

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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Entire Line will be Completed in 1870.

More than **TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS** have been expended in the work, and the CONSTRUCTION RESOURCES are ample for the remainder. They consist of

1. UNITED STATES BONDS to the extent of $35,000 per mile, average, delivered as the work progresses.

2. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount issued also according to the progress of the road, and having the preferred claim—superior to that of the Government.

3. GRANT OF PUBLIC LANDS along the route, 12,800 acres per mile, or nearly tin million acres in all, which are now selling at the minimum rate of $2.50 per acre.

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Seventy Millions upon the First 726 Miles.

The Company now offer for sale through us at their

Par Value and Accrued Interest,

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Bearing six per cent. per annum—both INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL being explicitly made "PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN," conformably with the specie laws of the United States.

The Bonds are of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in July and January.

☞ The Company reserve the right to advance the price AT ANY TIME; but all orders actually IN TRANSITU at the time of any such advance will be filled at present price. They are believed to combine greater attractions of safety, reliability and profit than any other securities now offered, and are recommended to persons seeking desirable steady investments. We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from 5 to 10 per cent. profit, and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

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☞ Dealers and Investors out of the city, desiring to make negotiations in any of the above, may do so through us by mail or telegraph, as advantageously as though personally present in New York.

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200 " prime Winter Wheat;
150 " prime Rye;
1,000 " Oats;
350 " prime Peach Blow Potato

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1868.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, *issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is the best and cheapest family newspaper in Pennsylvania. It presents each week forty-eight columns of solid reading matter. It gives the fullest as well as the most reliable market reports of any paper in the State. Its files are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county for reference in important issues to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute. Terms: Single copy, one year,* $1.50; *in clubs of five,* $1,25; *in clubs of ten,* $1,15, *and one free to the getter up of the club. Specimen copies sent free to any address.*

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE: *Second and Seventh pages, full extracts from the speech of Manager Williams before the Senate in the Impeachment Trial. Third page: Dry Goods Markets, Financial Matters, River News, Imports, Markets by Telegraph. Sixth page: Home Markets.*

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 139¾.

GEORGIA has adopted her new Constitution; but who is the new Governor, and what are the politics of a majority of the Legislature, are questions still of uncertainty.

THE aggregate amount of subsidies asked for by the various railway, steamship, levee and river improvement bills now before Congress, is only two hundred and sixty-eight millions of dollars! There is not the remotest prospect of the grant of a single dollar on these applications.

THE broad-guage machinery of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, from Cincinnati to St. Louis, is now undergoing the change to adapt it to the narrow track of other Western railways. The road will for a time have a third rail to admit of the unobstructed use of all its machinery.

THE Record of Impeachment will be published by the Government Printing Office in two volumes. The first is now nearly ready for Senators, and makes 740 pages, and comes down to the conclusion of the evidence. Number two will have all the arguments, and be about the same length, and will be ready in about ten days after the conclusion of the case.

IT IS SAID that every distillery in New York has been closed by the revenue officers. And it is also said that Philadelphia continues able to supply the markets of every eastern city with whisky for a less price than the government tax. This fact is alluded to, with an air of modest pride, by some of the journals printed between the Delaware and the Schuylkill. Is this flourishing business to continue uninterrupted?

THE REPUBLICANS of the Cleveland, O., district send Hon. R. P. Spalding and Hon. S. S. Osborn as delegates to Chicago, unanimously instructing them for Grant and Wade. The *Leader* protests that Colfax is stronger than Wade in the district, and that the resolution "was not understood by the Convention and was adopted by default, because nobody wished to assume special prominence in opposition to it." If the *Leader* states the case correctly, we must admit that the Western Reserve Yankees have been more complaisant or obtuse than they were ever known to be before.

ALL THE world and his wife are familiarly mindful of the old story about the lawyer, whose clients quarrelled for an oyster, and who settled the litigation by swallowing the subject of dispute, awarding to each party an empty shell. Mr. JOHNSON'S counsel are dealing by their client upon a similar principle. While that unhappy "individual" only finds his merited fate postponed just so many hours longer as his advocates can occupy with their rhetoric, and retires from his contest with the people a ruined man, Messrs. EVARTS and GROESBECK have risen upon his martyrdom into a wide and well-earned professional fame. Evidently, it is the lawyers again who have won all the profit, in fighting this battle for Executive usurpation.

WE SURRENDER much space this morning to the eloquent and most convincing argument of Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS, as a Manager for Impeachment, before the Senate. Compelled by the crowded state of our columns to be content with extracts only, we have attempted to select such paragraphs from the official report as shall give a just idea of the general line of the argument. The speech is, however, so compactly and symmetrically logical that our condensation and omissions necessarily impair the effect as a whole. The passages reprinted will justly command the approving perusal of his constituents.

The Philadelphia *Press* remarks:

Mr. Williams has long been recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the House, and this reputation has been fully sustained. His argument is rigidly analytical, and seems to be a compend of crushing truths rather than an elaborate discourse. His peroration is beautiful, rising, as it does, into a sublimity that rivals the masterly efforts of our greatest orators.

THE Ohio Democracy, having disfranchised the students at the colleges and seminaries of the State, are delighted to imagine that Republicanism loses some two thousand votes thereby, A decision of the Supreme Court will, however, be obtained before October, which will warn the Election boards that any enforcement of this unconstitutional law will be at their peril. In the meantime, having thrust the students "out in the cold," the same party proposes to enact in the State Legislature a bill repealing the existing prohibition against carrying concealed weapons, and another to take the control of the State Arsenal and other military property from the Governor and Adjutant General, transferring the same to the two Democratic Chairmen of the House and Senate Committees on Military Affairs. There is something really admirable in the hearty earnestness and outspoken frankness with which an Ohio Copperhead gives the world to understand that he means business.

MR. EVARTS continued his speech in the Impeachment trial yesterday. Mr. STANBERY follows him with an argument which, if read as well as filed, will occupy the whole of this day and perhaps a part of to-morrow In that case Mr. BINGHAM may not commence the closing argument until Monday. This protracted speech-making wearies the Senate, without influencing a vote. The solitary benefit to result from it will be the abbreviation of the discussions of Senators themselves. In the meantime the foolish man at the other end of the Avenue, whose confidence in the efficiency of oratory has often been personally exhibited to an admiring people, fancies now that his lawyers are ensuring his acquittal by their ambitious rhetoric. Already, it is reported, he has made his plans for a heavy official campaign against the Republicans. He means first to kick STANTON out, and will then proceed, under his vindicated right of removal at pleasure, to fill every office in the country with his creatures. His delusions are the amusement of Washington.

THE SOUTHERN FREEDMEN.

The eagerness for emigration to Liberia is observed to be now greater, in the Southern States, than at any previous period since the establishment of that colony upon the African coast. The regular ship, Golconda, belonging to the Colonization Society, which sails this week from Charleston, takes 659 emigrants, her full capacity, and leaving behind nearly 7,000 applicants for passage. On the other hand, it was resolved at a meeting of colored men, numerously attended in Philadelphia, a day or two since, that the whole scheme of Liberian Colonization from this country should be discouraged in all practicable ways. The evidently increasing desire of the more intelligent of the Southern freedmen to transfer themselves to a new region, where a larger and more fruitful liberty may be realized than in the newly freed States of the South, seems to have inspired their Northern brethren with apprehensions, in which anxiety for the future of their race on this Continent is perhaps more palpable than any philanthropic solicitude for the welfare of the emigrants to another.

But the fact that Liberian emigration addresses itself just now with extraordinary attractiveness to the Southern freedmen, seems inexplicable when viewed in connection with the recent and conspicuous amelioration of their political condition, and the resulting improvement in their social status in that quarter of the country. That slavery no longer exists, that an entire political equality of races is recognized, that the black citizen is no more limited than is his white neighbor in accomplishing the highest aspirations for personal and social advancement, that, by the mere weight of numbers, his race finds itself entrusted with the control of political events in ten States of the Union, that offices and honors are open to him, and that the colored vote, if properly organized as it might be, may reasonably claim to be decisive not only of State but National elections for at least the coming generation,—none of these considerations seem to satisfy the intelligent freedman. What to him more than to the man of a clearer skin, are political honors and influence, the right of personal freedom, an entire equality with the white race in theory, without the rights of the soil which everywhere in the South are denied to him? The freedmen can only be attached to the citizenship which has just been conferred upon them, by enabling them to become land-holders. It is the feeling expressed in the old cry of "lands for the landless," in which we find the explanation of the growing movement for Liberian Emigration. The Southern freedman has, theoretically, the legal right to invest his earnings in land, but, in fact, the white race now owning the soil excludes him everywhere by a common and absolute refusal to sell to any colored purchaser. The desire for the ownership of some small portion of the earth is common to all races in civilized countries like ours. The freedman feels it, as well as the white planter who was lately his master. Nowhere have landed possessions been more an element of power to the holders than in the lately slave-holding South. The freedman, coming into his personal liberty, rationally aspires to the same privilege. If he cannot enjoy it in Alabama or the Carolinas, he will go elsewhere, even to the tropical birth-place of his race. He may consider that, with time, will surely come the removal of these restrictions which the jealousy and selfishness of his late masters are now imposing upon the ownership of the soil, but that time is too long: he cannot be content to await its passage. Hence this increased movement toward that foreign soil which offers its broad expanse to his occupation, and where, sitting under his own vine, he can claim for himself and his children an inalienable home. Looking out from the shade of his palm trees upon the rich vallies, the luxuriant sayannahs, or the blooming slopes of the plantation which calls him its unquestioned master, he feels the pride of his ownership of the earth under the African Equator, as a substantial gratification far outweighing the theoretical blessings which he found so hatefully illusive in the American States. And on that far coast of the Southern Atlantic, thanks to the humane and wise forecast of philanthropists, and the sober and faithful energy, and Christian fidelity of the earlier pioneers, he finds himself, not a freedman but a freeman, in a Republic which has copied the institutions but avoids the proscriptive sentiment of American Liberty.

GEN. NEGLEY.

We re-produce from the Nashville *Press and Times*, an editorial article highly complimentary to our distsnguished fellow-citizen, Gen. JAS. S. NEGLEY. Coming, as this tribute does, from a wholly impartial source, and from a point at which Gen. NEGLEY sustained a conspicuous part in the late war for the Union, it will be all the more gratifying to himself and to his numerous friends and admirers here:

GEN. JAS. S. NEGLEY.

We see that this distinguished officer and loyal soldier and citizen is mentioned as a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-second district of Pennsylvania, subject to the nomination of the Republican District Convention, in place of Hon. J .K. Moorhead, who declines re-election. It would be graceful in the party to give the nomination to such a candidate by acclamation, and we trust this will be done.

During a large portion of the war of the late rebellion General Negley served in this department, first as a brigadier and then as Major General. He had command of Nashville after Buell fell back into Kentucky to head off Bragg, while the city was besieged by Breckinridge, Forrest, Morgan and Anderson; and how he held the scarcely fortified place against such odds, is not yet forgotten by the loyal people who had sought refuge within the post, and can scarcely be forgotten by the present incumbent of the White House. This part of General Negley's military career, where he was unembarrassed by the orders of sometimes incompetent superiors, but held command for a short while alone, is unmarked by the slightest error, and has endeared his name to the hearts of loyal men in Tennessee.

Negley was hardly ever in post command, except in time of danger. He had command of Columbia and of Nashville while danger continued, but when those places were in the rear of the advancing Union hosts, Negley went to the front where fighting was to be done. He distinguished himself at Stone river, fighting through the whole battle nobly, but on the afternoon of the third day making one of the most successful attacks of the war. For his gallantry and the military ability displayed in this battle he was made Major General.

In the advance from Murfreesboro to Chattanooga, Gen. Negley occupied, generally, one of the positions of most importance. He fought frequently under great disadvantages, but very successfully, and it may be safely said that no general of the army, except Thomas, contributed more to save from destruction the defeated army of Rosecrans at Chickamauga than Gen. Jas. S. Negley.

Saying, of course, nothing to the disparagement of whoever may be the opponent of Gen. Negley for the Republican nomination, we will, however, remark this: That the man must have high claims, indeed, upon the country and the party who should be preferred to Gen. Negley. Nor would we meddle with the district affairs of our Union friends in other States, but whenever one of the champions of our salvation from rebel rule finds advancement, or advancement finds him, we must be permitted to throw up our hat.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

The movement against Mr. PENDLETON gains ground in the Democratic party, and has assumed a very significant and influential phase. It is evident that the prospects of that gentleman for the nomination, which seemed so flattering a few weeks since, are now rapidly diminishing and every day growing less. A New York letter to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, under date of the 18th, says:

The Manhattan (Fifth avenue) Club, as you are aware, is the leading Democratic organization in this city, the wealth and social position of most of its members imparting to it an influence and an importance to which the Tammany Hall had scarcely a claim. This club, within the few evenings past, it is worth while saying, has been attentively canvassing the probable result of the Democratic National Convention, which is to be in some sense their guests, in the course of a few weeks.

Though I am not at liberty to deal with details, no confidences are violated in saying that, after a survey of the whole field, and with a thorough acquaintance with the feelings and wishes of the leading men of the party, at the best, the Club has come to the conclusion that it will be impossible for the Convention to agree either upon Mr. Pendleton or Governor Seymour, though there will be a hot preliminary struggle by the adherents of each for the mastery.

Hancock's name, it is believed, will then be brought forward; but as there are objections to him which the Club do not believe can be overcome, he will receive a complimentary vote, and then be put aside in order that the following may be agreed to as the compromise which is finally to prevail: For President, Senator Hendricks, of Indiana. For Vice President, Governor English, of Connecticut.

With the settled conviction that this is to be the programme, the Manhattan Club is now going to work, though it is admitted that there may be a slip up on English in favor of John T. Hoffman, of New York, if the friends of the latter can be induced to relinquish the Governorship, which they are keeping in reserve for him.

The New York *Times* of the same date says:

The movement among the Democrats in favor of nominating Gen. Hancock for the Presidency is gaining in strength. The *Post* mentions a meeting on Monday night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, of prominent gentlemen, military and political, to talk over the Democratic nomination, and those present were unanimous in their preference for Hancock. We also hear of vigorous movements in Washington in his favor. His chief supporters in the North are among the Anti-Copperhead or War Democracy, who dislike Pendleton's war record of other times, as well as his repudiation policy of the present day. We notice that one of our city cotemporaries thinks Hancock would be opposed by the Southern Democracy because he was accounted one of the most brilliant soldiers in the Union army. But, if we may judge by the Southern press, it looks as though Hancock would receive the undivided support of the South.

A Washington letter, of the 28th, says:

A meeting of influential Democratic politicians was held here on Sunday evening last, and the subject of the next Presidency was talked of. It was finally agreed to aid the nomination of Hancock for President, and Groesbeck for Vice President.

—Telegraphic advices from Nassau, N. P., state that the Government was successful in the late elections by a majority of ten. The defeated party made some riotous demonstrations and were fired upon by the soldiers. Petitions for the removal of Governor Rawson are in circulation.

A COPPERHEAD BLAST AGAINST EXPEDIENCY.

The following article in the Dayton (Ohio) *Ledger* is supposed to be from the pen of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM:

Of one thing, in our deliberative judgment and deep conviction, all concerned may rest assured; and, therefore, Eastern "Conservatives and War Democrats," and their allies in the West, may take notice of it and govern themselves accordingly. No platform or candidate will or can carry Ohio, or any Western or Border State, that is committed, openly or tacitly, to the proscription of the sagacious, gallant, and truly patriotic men who refused to support the late civil war, with all its evil and bitter fruit accumulating now every day. Let the Captain Cuttles of War Democracy and Conservatism "make a note of it." If the New York *Herald* proposes to support the nominees of the Fourth of July Convention, and expects victory, it may as well cease its clamor about "abjuring Copperheadism," and prepare to join hands with the Copperheads at once. On that issue it cannot force Farragut nor any other intestinal candidate upon the Democratic party; nor can the New York *World*. Upon this question there can be but one condition of united effort and successful fight, whether with a civilian who opposed the war, like Pendleton or Thomas H. Seymour, or a brave soldier who found himself in the war and honestly fought, as he supposed, for the Union, like Hancock and Buell—and that is total, absolute, and unhesitating equality amoug all who belong to and support the Democratic party and its candidates. Copperheads—who constitute both the vital and the numerical strength of the party, especially in the West—will have this or they will have nothing.

A Slander Nailed.

[From the Philadelphia Press:]

The *National Temperance Advocate*, the official organ of the cause in the United States, comes up to the defence of the character of General Grant against the sweeping aspersions of partisan anger. The language is carefully weighed, and is in the nature of a judgment, being the result arrived at after a patient and conscientious investigation of the whole question. Coming as it does from a high official source, we trust it will be read in every temperance lodge or circle in the State. These bodies owe to themselves and to the country to defend the character of those public men who do advocate, not by precept and argument, but by example, the great principles of temperance. Spartan sobriety characterizes the daily walk and life of General Grant—so solemnly affirms the chief executive of the national temperance organization. Is not this evidence weighty enough to more than balance the intemperate accusation of irresponsible scribblers.

Having thoroughly investigated the matter, we give it our deliberate opinion that General Grant does not now drink—that is, anything alcoholic. The Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, president of the National Temperance Society, than whom no one can be more hostile to everything approaching intemperate habits in a public man, has been to Washington recently. While there, in company with General Howard, he had a long interview with General Grant. The conversation was candid straightforward, and ingenious; and though it would not be right to repeat all that was said, Mr. Dodge has reported enough to us to convince us that no friends of temperance need have any cause for anxiety as to the temperance principles of General Grant.

From the Eternal City.

Advices from Rome state that many thousands of strangers are flocking into the city to witness the religious ceremonies during the holy week. The rumors about the fading health of the Pope appear to be entirely without foundation.

The French army of occupation is said to be composed of about 5,000 at present, and rumors are afloat again about their being recalled to France, which are, however, entirely without foundation, as is asserted by reliable parties. The Pope may set his mind to rest on that score, for Napoleon's policy would not allow him to withdraw his troops at a time when Italy is dissatisfied, and a certain class of its population ready to "annexe" the Holy City, as soon as a favorable opportunity presents. The Papal army is far from being reduced, and the latest private authentic letters state that the recruits are constantly drilled, receive men, arms and equipage, and that the troops are more completely on a war footing than at any time during the late disturbances.

THE NEW license law of Massachusetts contains some peculiar provisions. Though framed by the opponents of prohibitory legislation, it recognizes the principle of prohibition in a section enabling a majority of the voters in any town or city to prevent the granting of licenses to sell liquor to be drunk on the premises, the only exception being in the case of innkeepers, who may, notwithstanding such vote, be licensed to sell to their guests. A license may be forfeited by the sale of liquor to "an intoxicated person," to a minor, or to any one who by excessive indulgence "injures his health, exposes his family to want or violence, or the town or city of his settlement to expense." Provisions are made for entrance upon the premises of the licensee at any time, for the purpose of analyzing his liquors, the license to be forfeited in case they prove "impure or of bad quality." He is not to sell between midnight and five in the morning or on Sunday. A license is to cost from fifty to one hundred dollars, and the licensee must pay in addition a percentage upon the gross amount of his sales. Governor Bullock kept the act in his possession until it became a law without his signature, and then returned it with a message to the effect that he would not resist the will of the people, but that he deemed the measure unwise.

MR. THACKERAY never began upon less than a quire of letter paper. Half this he would cover with comic drawings; a fourth he would tear up into minute pieces; and on two or three slips of the remainder he would do his work—walking about the room at intervals, with his hands in his pockets, and with a perturbed and woe-begone expression of countenance. Some men bite their nails; other stab the sides of their study chairs with pen-knives; others tear the fronts of their shirts; others eat blotting paper. One of the most erudite bibliographers I ever knew—a Franco-American, who wrote a life of Columbus—used to lie flat down on his stomach on the ground, and grovel while he studied, like the Old Serpent.—*G. A. Sala, in Belgravia.*

ELIOT'S INDIAN BIBLE.—A copy of Eliot's Indian Bible, a work which no living man can read, was sold at auction in this city, yesterday, for the extraordinary sum of $1,130, the highest price ever paid for a printed book in this country. This Bible was published in 1663; but the printing, which was done at Cambridge, Mass., was commenced three years before. It was dedicated to Charles II. It was the very first Bible in any language ever printed in America, and is now the only monument of a race that was easier converted to dust than to Christianity. Before it became a part of the present collection, this copy was offered for 100 guineas and went begging for a purchaser.—*N. Y. Tribune, 28th.*

EPHEMERIS.

—The Mount Washington Railway in the White Mountains will not be completed until next September.

—The Rev. Thomas Morley is the chief leader writer of the London *Times*, and receives ten guineas per article.

—The admirers of that statesman will be glad to know that the Hon. John Morrissey never was in better health or spirits.

—The Andy Johnson men of 1864 are, in spite of his treason to the party of which he was a member, still anti-Johnson men.

—In Newark, N, J., recently seven little children were bitten by a mad cat. It is hardly necessary to state that that cat died.

—Prince Albert's brother Ernst will, early in May, visit New York *en route* for Brazil, where he will visit the Emperor Pedro.

—The Keckley book makes Mrs. Lincoln tell her husband that he ought to have been born a saint. He did better than that, he died one.

—Judge Curtis, of the President's counsel, has returned to Boston. Of the two evils, Washington and Boston, he has chosen the lesser.

—The year 1816 was a queer one. Men worked out of doors in their shirt sleeves in February in Massachusetts, and there was a snow storm in Boston on the 7th of June.

—Since the year 1838, Powers the sculptor has executed 500 busts. Great Powers! The executioner who ran the guillotine of the first French Revolution hardly did more.

—Queen Victoria is said to be so much an anti-ritualist as to be a Lutheran in her ideas; but she dare not, as head of the Church of England, confess her leanings that way.

—Garibaldi is writing a novel. He can hardly get anything more romantic than his own life, nor any more startling adventures than those of which he has a personal knowledge.

—There is a man in New York named B. Stern. He was stern enough on Monday morning when he found that his house had been entered and robbed of $27,000 worth of bonds and jewelry.

—Mrs. General Gaines still remains in Washington. What can induce the mistress of so many millions to reside in that town, is one of those mysteries which occasionally bewilder the clearest heads.

—If General Butler ever speaks of his father as "my dad," he cannot be accused of vulgarity, as that was the name of the old gentleman, who in life was known as Colonel Medad Butler, of Kinderhook.

—Mrs. Cady Stanton thinks that the sooner the Republican party is scattered to the four winds of Heaven the better. How can the party stand such a withering rebuke? Why does not the party scatter at once?

—Maffit, once well known here as the comickest comicker that ever formed one of a Pittsburgh stock company, has written a new pantomime for a Boston Theatre, which he calls "Hickety Pickety my Black Hen."

—Josh Billings thinks that the best cure he knows of for "tite butes is small feet." Josh is one of the few devotees of bad spelling whose writings, when properly spelled, contain anything worth reading or funny.

—The Prince of Wales, who has had great experience in the sowing of oats and the putting down of rye, and who has done all in his power to encourage wine makers to increase the supply, has consented to act as President of the Royal Agricultural Society during the coming year.

—The ex-Empress Carlotta is once more sane, and her recovery is said to be mainly due to the care and incessant attention of her royal sister-in-law, the Queen of the Belgians, who now drives out daily with her through the streets of Brussels, where the unfortunate ex-monarch is known and idolized.

—The Cleveland *Leader* lost forty-three subscribers for pitching into Wade. There are very few men who have forty-three friends who would stop their newspaper because they were assailed. Many men, however, have that many enemies who would take a paper to see them attacked.

—Bostonians are practical, even in their sarcasm; one of them threw a silk dress pattern to a damscus as she was executing her Grand Pas on the stage of the Boston Theatre the other evening. Admiration for the skill of the fair artiste seems to have been mingled with a delicate hint at insufficient drapery.

—Some Italian brigands have captured a Naples merchant and want $35,000 for him, as they have the whole supply of the article and the demand is great, as they have, it may be said, a corner in the market of that Naples merchant this demand of their's is moderate, although there is no doubt that they have bulled the article to far more than its natural value.

—A recipe for the bite of a mad dog is a thing which it is always well to have. The following is said to be infallible: The bite must, as soon as possible, be bathed with warm vinegar and water, and when this has dried, a few drops of muriatic acid poured upon the wound will destroy the poison of the saliva, and relieve the patient from all present or future danger.

—A gentleman in Zanesville has a Pine Tree shilling of the year 1652. As this coin is historical and rare we give a description of it. Upon one side of the coin are the following words in a circle.

"NEW ENGLAND. AN DOM."

Within the circle made by these words is

1652

XII.

Upon the reverse side in a circle are the following word.

IN MASATHUSETS.

And within this circle is a pine tree. The coin in size and general appearance resembles a Spanish quarter of a dollar. It is irregular in size. Seeming as if pieces had been clipped off to make it the proper weight. The die seems also to have been imperfect. The coin in appearance looks as if it had been cast, the letters being imperfect in several instances.

The United States and France.

France has 37,386,813 inhabitants. Of these 23,234,632 of both sexes are reparted to be skilled mechanics or engaged in professional pursuits.

The United States had, by the census of 1860, a population of 31,443,321, and of these only 8,287,043 are reported by the census to be occupied in the various branches of industry, not including agriculture.

There were in the United States 33,193 lawyers, while in France there are only 11,189. In France, however, there are 18,781 magistrates, while justice is administered in this country by less than three thousand judges.

The health of our people is confided to the professional care of no less than 54,543 doctors—quacks included. The hygiene of France is in the hands of only 32,230 physicians, all regularly licensed by diploma.

Our lands are cultivated by 2,423,895 farmers; 2,389,030 till those of France. These numbers do not include the farm hands or laborers, but refer merely to the proprietors or otherwise responsible heads of farms.

In special trades or callings the following suggestive comparisons occur: There are in France 324,265 grocers, 172,992 of whom are women. In this conntry, acerding to the last census, there were only 40,080 grocers. The number of women engaged in this traffic is not given. The tobacconists' shops of France employ 81,194 citizen proprietors, whereas our cigars and tobacco are sold us by 24,413 retail dealers.

Frenchmen are particular in the matter of hats. It takes to less than 18,614 hatters to supply their wants in this respect, while our heads are covered by 11,647 artizans in this specialty.

The comparative statistics of mental and bodily infirmity in the two countries are also curious. In the United States, the blind number 10,733, the deaf and dumb, 12,821, and the idiotic 18,930. The blind in France amount to 30,780; the deaf and dumb to 21,956, and the idiots to the very large aggregate of 41,525.

There are, finally, no less than 589,398 women practising one or other of the liberal professions in France, whereas in this country less than ten thousand women have thus far adopted a professional career.

These comparative statistics—which are still partial, only because the public records of the United States do not furnish such varied and minute details as those of France—offer several themes for reflection to social and political economists. But, besides these, there are a number of interesting statistical facts with reference to the pursuits of the French people, which we have no present means of comparing with those of this country.

For instance, there are in France 3,649,115 "patrons," who pay the wages of 766,283 domestic servants of both sexes, of 4,566,183 workmen, and of 283,821 clerks.

The population is divided into 9,094,060 separate households.

There are 8,479,016 unmarried persons, of whom 4,470,850 are women.

Finally, to descend from the human to the brute creation, France has 3,000,000 horses, 400,000 asses, 340,000 mules and donkeys, 330,000 bulls, 2,000,000 oxen, 5,000,000 cows, 4,000,000 calves, 1,400,000 goats, and 4,000,000 swine.

THE ocean steamship race resulted, it seems by our cable reports, in the success of the City of Paris, which has reached Queenstown in less than seven and a half days from New York, beating the Cunard steamer Cuba, which sailed thirty-five minutes behind her. The City of Paris has now made the quickest trip either way between Europe and this country ever made.

BEWARE

Of that remorseless and insidious destroyer of the human race,

CONSUMPTION.

Check and conquer its advances, lest you fall the victim. When attacked with any of its preliminary symptoms, no matter how slight, be on your guard and promptly use the remedy ere too late.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Is an old, well tried, certain and standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain or Oppression in the Chest or Lungs, and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. Its sure and certain efficacy has been fully tested and endorsed for many years by numbers of well-known citizens in our midst, and their certificates are on record. Have you a cough which has gradually increased from a slight one to one of permanent standing? Lose no time, but procure a bottle of DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP, which will surely relieve you of the dangerous premonitory symptoms and effect a permanent cure. Do you spend miserable days and long sleepless nights of torture and pain from attacks of Asthma or Difficulty of Breathing? Dr. SARGENT'S Cough Syrup will act promptly, relieve you, and gradually restore you to your freedom of pain, and sound, pleasant sleep. Are your lungs sore and irritated, indicating inflammation? This is one of the most dangerous symptoms, and should be promptly removed. Dr. SARGENT'S Cough Syrup will heal the soreness, allay the inflamation, and restore the lungs to their prestine health and vigor. This Cough Syrup is pleasant and agreeable to take, while powerful and sure in its action. For sale by all Druggists in the country.

FALLACIES OF THE FACULTY.

The stomach is the ruling organ of the system. If the digestion is imperfect, every member, every gland, every muscle, every nerve and fibre is more or less out of order. All the fluids are depraved. The brain is clouded. The spirits are depressed. All dyspeptics *know* his to be the truth. It is not, however, half the truth. Columns would be required to enumerate the pains and penalties of dyspepsia, nor could any pen do them justice. Tens of thousands *feel* them; no man can *describe* them.

Can they be prevented? Can they be relieved? Can they be banished at once and forever? Unquestionably they can. No dyspeptic has ever taken HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in vain. Believe no one who says the complaint is incurable. This great vegetable stomachic will eradicate it—is eradicating it in thousands of cases over which medical practitioners have shaken their heads ominously, saying, "Nothing can be done."

The faculty has its fallacies. One of them is that indigestion is the most difficult of all the ordinary ailments of mankind to combat and subdue. This is a mistake. Nothing can be easier than to conquer it if the true specific be administered. This vegetable combination which has become famous throughout the civilized world as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is an antidote to the disease which has never been known to fail, and fortunately it is everywhere procurable. If you wish to *fool* with the dyspepsia, try the pharmacopœia prescriptions. If you want to *root it out* and prevent its occurrence take the Bitters daily. There is no discount on the testimony in its favor. If there is a man or woman who has ever tried it for indigestion without being benefitted, the fact has not transpired. Universal, uncontradicted praise avouches its wonderful tonic virtues.

ANOTHER CURE OF DEAFNESS.

I lost my hearing during the last year. Part of the time I was totally deaf. In April of this year I was induced, from an advertisement, to make application to DR. KEYSER, 120 Penn street, Pittsburgh. After having tried various medicines from doctors, without any benefit, I have been under Dr. Keyser's treatment now for nearly two months, and am entirely restored to my hearing, so that I can hear a pin drop. JOHN SCANLAN,

Coal Bluffs, Washington Co., Pa.

ANOTHER CURE.

A man called to-day at Dr. Keyser's office to inform him of a great cure made by his LUNG CURE, or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE. All these cures are made with the Doctor's preparations, he desires it to be distinctly understood that most of his great cures are made in accordance with the established laws that govern the science of medicine, in which he has been engaged for the past twenty-five years. Last week he was also in receipt of a letter from a clergyman in the State of Ohio, detailing another most wonderful cure.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 3 P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP GUNS FOR THE PEOPLE.—*The GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS have been removed to No.* **179** *SMITHFIELD STREET, where will always be found the most complete assortment of* **Guns, Pistols, Ammunition and Sporting Material, &c.,** *in the city. All kinds of Guns and Pistols carefully repaired. Cash paid for ARMY RIFLES and REVOLVERS. Send 4 stamps for illustrated Circular. Agents wanted in every town in the United States. Address,* **J. H. JOHNSTON. 179** *Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.*

☞**FOR ASSEMBLY.**

D. R. COON,

of Collins Township, (now Pittsburgh,) subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. my1:p52-T

LOST.—On Tuesday Evening, the 28th ult., between Jackson street and City Hall, Allegheny, on either Beaver street, Montgomery avenue or Middle alley, a large sized POCKET BOOK, containing Twelve Dollars in United States and National Bank Notes, denomination 1s and 2s, and about Eighteen or Twenty Dollars in Fractional Currency. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to the owner.
ROBERT DILWORTH,
my1:p53 At City Hall, Allegheny.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—By virtue of order of Orphans' Court, I will expose to sale, on the premises, opposite Phillips' Oil Cloth Factory, in McClure township, at **3** o'clock P. M. of **SATURDAY, May 23d, 1868,** a LOT OF GROUND, having a front of **24** feet on what is known as Ohio Avenue, and extending back northerly, of same width, about **110** feet to a street or alley, being Lot No. **25** in J. P. Smith's plan.
TERMS—$25 when the property is bid off. Of the balance, ⅓ to be paid on confirmation of sale; residue in two equal annual payments, with interest. The lot has on it shrubbery and grapes; a beautiful location; no buildings except a small stable.
CHARLES CUMMINGS,
my1:F Administrator of Thomas Hughes, dec'd.

68. ..... **168.**

NEW GOODS.

NEW ALPACCAS.

NEW MOHAIR.

BLACK SILKS.

HOSIERY and GLOVES.

F. SOUCY,

☞ **No. 168 Wylie Street.** ☜

68. **168.**

[ap26:n46]

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.
HENRY M. ATWOOD, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March **2d, 1867,** having applied for a Discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear at the **20th** DAY OF MAY, **1868,** at **10** o'clock, A. M., before SAMUEL HARPER, Register, at his office, No. **93** DIAMOND STREET, Pittsburgh, to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the **27th** and **28th** sections of said Act, will be held before the said Register, at the same time and place.
S. C. McCANDLESS,
Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District.
my1:p51-F

WESLEY WILSON & CO.,

NATURAL LUBRICATING

OIL,

Refined in tank, and prepared expressly for RAILROADS, and ALL CLASSES OF MACHINERY.

QUALITY GUARANTEED UNIFORM.

☞ Proposals for quantities solicited.

No. 167 Wood Street,

"BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING."

ap28:p19

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

WATER LOAN.

Proposals for Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars,

The "Water Extension Loan Bonds," will be received at the office of the City Controller, Fourth Street. These Bonds will bear SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST with Coupons attached. The Coupons are payable semi-annually, at the Office of the City Treasury, and the Bonds payable in Twenty-five years. A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR ULTIMATE PAYMENT IS PROVIDED FOR, AND THE COUPONS ARE BY LAW MADE RECEIVABLE FOR WATER RENTS; and the revenue arising from the Water Tax is pledged for the payment of the interest and the retirement of the Bonds at maturity.
The Bonds are, BY ACT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY, FREED FROM STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.
It is a well known fact that Bonds issued for water purposes, in all large cities, have proved *safe and desirable investments. Bids under par will be acted upon.* The Bonds to be issued in denominations of **$1,000, $500** and **$100.**
By order of the Finance Committee.
ap22:o94 **THOMAS STEEL, Controller.**

SPRING STOCK

OF

CARPETS!

WE HAVE IN STORE THE most complete assortment of CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS we have ever opened, embracing the newest styles and designs of the best FOREIGN and DOMESTIC MANUFACTURERS, imported and selected with special reference to the Pittsburgh Market. Many of the patterns are confined to our house exclusively for this city. With the advantages of Direct Importation, we are now able to offer early the newest and choicest patterns of BRUSSELS, from the most celebrated English looms, and at prices within the reach of almost every householder. A special but limited importation of ENGLISH INGRAINS, of extra quality, and in rare and beautiful designs, will be found especially choice and desirable for Chambers.

Our Stock of COMMON ALL-WOOL CARPETS, purchased before the Carpet weavers' strike, will be sold at the same rates as previous to the last advance, and will furnish CARPETS to a multitude at the lowest prices since the war. A good CARPET FOR 25 CENTS A YARD.

N. B.—Those having Parlors or Drawing Rooms to furnish are specially invited to examine the unusually large number of patterns particularly adapted to that purpose, which we offer in WILTON and TAPESTRY VELVETS and BRUSSELS at low prices.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & COMPANY,

No. 23 Fifth Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEYSTONE BANK,

No. 293 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, (authorized,) : : : : $200,000.

DIRECTORS.

H. J. Lynch,	Wm. H. Hamilton,
John Murdoch, Jr.,	Henry Bockstoce,
William Espy,	Geo. T. Van Doren.
Samuel Barckley,	

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

TRANSACTED.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

H. J. LYNCH, President.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

☞STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

51. ..... **51.**

GROVER & BAKER'S

ELASTIC STITCH

AND

LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

WITH LATEST IMPROVEMENTS,

At the New and Elegant Sales Rooms

OF THE COMPANY,

51 FIFTH STREET.

Also, NEEDLES, ATTACHMENTS, MACHINE SILKS and COTTONS, THREAD, MACHINE OIL, &c., &c. The citizens of Pittsburgh are respectfully invited to call.
Applications for Agencies solicited. Circulars or Samples by mail on application. Correspondence to be addressed to

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,

51 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

mh20:n12

PROPOSALS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the Water Committee of the City of Pittsburgh, until **7** o'clock P. M. of

Tuesday, May 12th,

FOR THE FOLLOWING, VIZ.:

AN ENGINE AND PUMP,

at the Lower Works, suited to present building, and of equal capacity to the engine erected at the Works in **1856.**
Sealed Proposals will also be received for furnishing at Lower Works,

FIVE BOILERS,

Each **42** inches by **26** feet, with two **16**-inch Flues, Smoke Stack, Steam Pipe, Steam and Mud Drums.

ALSO, FOR

FOUR BOILERS,

At Upper Works, each **40** inches by **26** feet, two **15** inch Flues, Smoke-stack, Steam Pipe, Steam and Mud Drums.
Proposals will also be received at same time for

LAYING WATER PIPE

During the present season, on such streets and alleys as may from time to time be directed by the Committee.
Details of the proposed work, and specifications of the machinery, can be procured at the office of the Water Works, or at the Lower Works, after the **28th** inst.
TERMS—Monthly Cash settlements.
The Water Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed by them advisable.

JOSEPH FRENCH,

ap28 Superintendent Water Works.

ESTATE OF JACOB LINHART, DECEASED.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.
In the Orphans' Court. In the matter of the Petition of Christopher Linhart, Administrator of Jacob Linhart, dec'd, for a Rule on all parties interested in the said estate to show cause why the estate of said decedent should not be sold.
And now, April **25th, 1868,** the within petition presented and read in open Court, whereupon the Court, having considered the same, do grant a rule upon Abraham Linhart, Solomon Linhart, Thomas W. Briggs, James H. Hays, Annie E. Black and Jacob Black, her trustee; Sarah Stewart and Wilkins Linhart, her trustee; Elizabeth Shipman and Wilkins Linhart, her trustee, and Mary Mohler and all other persons interested in the real estate of Jacob Linhart, deceased, to appear in Court and show cause, if any they have, why the real estate of the said Jacob Linhart, deceased, should not be sold—rule returnable on the **1st** day of June, A. D. **1868,** at **10** o'clock A. M., and notice thereof to be given by publication once a week for four successive weeks in the Pittsburgh *Daily Gazette,* and by personal notice to all parties within the county of Allegheny.
BY THE COURT.
[Seal.] Attest: A. HILANDS, Clerk.
All parties interested in the said estate will please take notice of the above rule.
J. S. FERGUSON,
ap30:p46-TH Attorney for Petitioners.

TO THE LIGHTNING ROD TRADE.

DEALERS in LIGHTNING RODS are invited to an examination of our

SOLID COPPER STAR ROD,

Which we furnish to the Trade in quantities to suit, and furnish Points, Insulators and fixtures complete, same as with MUNSON'S COPPER TUBULAR ROD.

LOCKHART & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

ap25:p17

FINE DWELLING

FOR SALE OR RENT.

That elegant residence,

No. 35 Ferry Street, near cor. of Third,

At present occupied by H. DARLINGTON, Esq., will be sold or rented,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

ENQUIRE OF

LOCKHART, FREW & CO.,

ap30:p49 **194** Wood street.

OPENING.

MRS. M. KITCHIN will open on SATURDAY, May **2d,** an elegant assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

At No. **100** FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City.

ap30:p30

FOR SALE,

250 bbls. very superior West Va. Oil.

Gravity guaranteed not over **26°.**

BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.,
No. **3** Perry's Block,
ap30:p26 Cor. Hancock St. & Duquesne Way.

WEST COMMON

Machine Stone Works,

Northwest corner of West Common, Allegheny.

FRED'K ATWATER & CO.

Have on hand or prepare on short notice Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c. Head and Tomb Stones, &c.
Orders promptly executed. Prices reasonable.

SWEET MESSINA ORANGES, of extra quality, in prime order, just received; also prime Lemons, for sale at the Family Grocery of
ap2 JNO. A. RENSHAW.

CORN—975 bags, to arrive on steamer New State, for sale by
my1 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

HEMP—12 bales Ky. Fancy, to arrive on steamer St. Charles, for sale by
my1 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OWNERS OF DRAYS, WAGONS,

CARTS, HACKS, OMNIBUSES,

And every description of CARRIAGES, are required to call at the OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER and TAKE OUT THEIR LICENSES, on or before the **1st** day of May next.

For each and every Wagon, Cart, Car, Dray, Buggy or Carriage, drawn by one horse, the sum of	$ 5 00
For each and every one of the above named vehicles, drawn by two horses, the sum of	8 00
For each and every one of the above named vehicles, drawn by four horses, the sum of	10 00
For each and every Hack drawn by two horses, the sum of	10 00
For each and every Omnibus and Timber Wheels, drawn by two horses, the sum of	12 00
For each additional horse attached to any of the above named vehicles, the sum of	1 00

SEC. **3.** It shall be the duty of all Livery Stable keepers in said city to make a return to the City Treasurer, within twenty days after the passage of this ordinance, and annually thereafter on or before the **1st** day of May of each and every year, of the number of vehicles of every description, owned and used by them in their business, and the kind thereof, and the same return shall be made under oath.
SEC. **4.** All owners of Carts, Drays, Wagons and other vehicles, who shall neglect or refuse to procure a license as aforesaid, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than ten per cent. for every thirty days the same remains unpaid after the **1st** day of May of each year. All Livery Stable keepers failing to make the return required in the **3d** Section of this ordinance, shall, in addition to the foregoing, be subject to a penalty of not exceeding fifty dollars, all of which penalty shall be recovered before the Mayor, or one of the Aldermen of said city, by summary conviction; and it shall be the duty of the Chief of Police to seek out all persons who have failed to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance and report the same to the City Treasurer, for which service he shall receive the sum of fifty cents in each case, to be taxed and collected as part of the costs, upon conviction as aforesaid.
The penalties for non-compliance with the ordinance will be strictly enforced after the above date.
D. MACFERRON, City Treasurer.
Allegheny City, May **1st, 1868.** my1:p50

ESTABLISHED **1849**.....THE LARGEST IN AMERICA.

NORTH AMERICAN

Lightning Rod Manufactory,

BRASS FOUNDRY

AND

IRON GALVANIZING WORKS.

30,000 FEET MANUFACTURED DAILY.

THE CELEBRATED STAR GALVANIZED

LIGHTNING RODS,

Manufactured at these works, and sold to all parts of the continent, are admitted to be superior to any Lightning Rod in use. Great inducements offered to peddlers and all persons buying at wholesale. Also, fine Platina Points, of all kinds and patterns, together with Insulators, Fastenings, Copper and Iron Connection Burs, Braces, etc. Samples, Pamphlets and Circulars sent free.

REYBURN, HUNTER & CO.,

Nos. 488 and 490 St. John St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

ap16:o53-d&F

CHROME YELLOW,

FOR

HAM PACKERS,

AND

McCOY'S VERDITER GREEN,

FOR SALE BY

HARRIS & EWING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner of Liberty and Wayne Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. & H. PHILLIPS.

1868. SPRING GOODS. 1868.

We are now receiving from our own and other manufactories a NEW STOCK of

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

CARRIAGE, FURNITURE, TABLE AND

WINDOW SHADE OIL CLOTHS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, a full line of

Transparent Window Shades,

Hollands, Shade Fixtures,

Tassels, Cords, &c., &c.

WOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS will find our prices AS LOW, IF NOT LOWER, THAN CAN BE PURCHASED ELSEWHERE, and of quality and styles second to none.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

ap3:n86 **26** AND **28** ST. CLAIR ST.

NEW DRESS GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

WHITE, ORR & CO.'S,

25 FIFTH STREET,

ap30

HOUSEKEEPERS,

USE THE QUEEN,

QUEEN OF THE WASH-TUB.

A HOUSE CLEANER; A CLOTHES WASHER;

A STAIN REMOVER;

A SPOT ERADICATOR; A COLOR RESTORER;

Cheaper than Soap. Sold in Bottles by all respectable Grocers. Indorsed by the first families of Allegheny county. Manufactured by the

HESS MANUFACTURING CO.,

Office, No. **136** WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned on the

1ST DAY OF MAY, FOR THE

Plastering and Gas Fitting of the Seventh Ward New School House, Pittsburgh.

Separate bids, by the yard and lump, are solicited for the Plastering. The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of BARR & MOSER, Nos. **3** and **4** St. Clair street.

M. K. MOORHEAD,
JAS. ROBB,
A. A. MOOR,
ap22:o96 Building Committee.

WASHINGTON MILLS,

WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Pittsburgh Grain Elevator

W. W. ANDERSON,

Manufacturer of CORN MEAL, RYE FLOUR and CHOPPED FEED. Orders delivered in either city free of charge. Grain of all kinds chopped, and Corn shelled, on short notice.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

SOAP STONE,
PLASTER, CHIMNEY TOPS,
WATER PIPES.

HENRY H. COLLINS,
ap15:o7C **25** Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

LARGE STOCK, LOW PRICES!

Yard Wide BLEACHED MUSLIN, at **12½c.**

Heavy UNBLEACHED MUSLIN, at **12½c.**

GOOD GINGHAMS, at **12½c.**

BEST PRINTS, at **12½c.**

PURPLE PRINTS, slightly imperfect, at **12½c.**

JEANS, at **12½c.**

EXTRA WIDE CRASH, at **12½c.**

HUCKABACK TOWELS, at **12½c.**

CORSETS, very cheap.

COLORED KID GLOVES, at **75c.**

SPRING SHAWLS.

SPRING DELAINES.

LIGHT CASSIMERES.

DARK CASSIMERES.

LADIES' SACKING CLOTH.

A nice assortment of DRESS GOODS.

TABLE LINEN, IRISH LINEN.

SHIRT FRONTS, WHITE QUILTS.

BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS.

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS.

HOSIERY, HAIR BANDS, NOTIONS, &c.

A FULL STOCK AT LOW PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

ap29

AT JOSEPH HORNE & CO.'S,

A LARGE AND

ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT

OF

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED.

FULL LINE, ALL SIZES AND SHADES,

Alexandre's Tasseled Kid Gloves.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

IN FRINGES, GIMPS, BEADED TRIMMINGS.

VELVET RIBBONS,
NEW LOT BUTTONS;
LINEN, PALM and SILK FANS;
HOSIERY, GLOVES;
HAMBURG EDGES;
INSERTINGS and TRIMMINGS;
LACES and LACE GOODS;
HANDKERCHIEFS;

LADIES', MISSES' and GENT'S
GAUZE UNDERWEAR;
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS;
STAR SHIRTS;
PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS.

110 cases Hats and Bonnets,

COMPRISING ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

RIBBONS, No. 1½ to 100,

A FULL LINE, OF ALL SHADES.

COLORED DOTTED NETS and LACES;
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS;
FROSTED ILLUSIONS, MALINAS;
GRO DE NAP, FLORENCE SILK;
STRAW TRIMMINGS & ORNAMENTS.

The largest, best and cheapest line of

NOTIONS AND MILLINERY GOODS,

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

ap28

NOTICE.

Fifth Street Sidewalk Extension.

IRON CURB AND SIDEWALK.

We desire to call the attention of parties about to widen their sidewalks, according to ordinance, to our Patent Iron Curb and Pavement. The same will be laid in front of the Opera House this week and will speak for itself. The following is an extract from a letter of the City Engineer and Regulator: "I consider it superior to stone, and if laid in Fifth street, will add greatly to its beauty, and I would recommend it to property owners.
"H. J. MOORE, City Engineer."

Address

THE ATLAS WORKS.

THOMAS N. MILLER, President. ap22

MARBLE & SLATE MANTLES,

AT THE

PITTSBURGH STEAM MARBLE AND SLATE WORKS.

Office and Warerooom—**319** and **321** LIBERTY STREET. Mantle Wareroom on second floor.
Persons wanting Marble or Slate Mantles will find it to their interest to call. Workmanship not excelled in any place, and prices as low as in Eastern cities. Marble Mantles or Furniture Slabs which have become discolored by smoke, oils or acids, can be Marbleized and made to look as well as new.
There is no other place in Western Pennsylvania where Slate Mantles are manufactured.
All kinds of Marble Work done in the best manner. Marble Cutters supplied with Sawed Marble at Eastern prices, carriage added.
W. W. WALLACE.

NOTICE.

All persons who are indebted for Paving the following streets, in the Lawrenceville District:

ST. MARY'S AVENUE;

FOSTER, CHURCH, DAVIDSON, BELLEFONTAINE, BOROUGH, EWALT, DRAVO, WAINWRIGHT and ALLEN STREETS; and

LAFAYETTE and HAZLETT ALLEYS,

Are notified to call at the TREASURER'S OFFICE, of the City of Pittsburgh, and pay immediately and save further costs. ap28:

IMPORTANT TO FISHERMEN— SEINES! SEINES! SEINES!—I have just received the following Seines, all complete, with bobs, floats and sinkers: **15, 20, 30, 40** and **50** yards in length, one inch mesh, and will receive in a few days **60** and **70** yard Seines. Parties wishing Seines had better call soon, so as to secure any they may need, for it is difficult to get Seines made unless ordered early in the winter. For sale by
JAMES BOWN, **136** Wood street.
ap7:TUF

7,000 CANE FISHING POLES. —I have just received, direct from the cane brakes in the South, **7,000** Superior Cane Poles, which I will sell at a very low figure. These poles are yet green, cut this winter, and in first rate order. Call and examine at once. For sale by
JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.
ap7:TUF

HOOKS, LINES AND JOINTED RODS.—I have received my Spring stock of Fish Hooks, Lines, Jointed Rods, Fish Baskets, Sinkers, Floats, Flys and Artificial Bait. The followers of Izaak Walton can find a complete assortment of the above goods for sale by
JAMES BOWN, **136** Wood street.
ap7:TUF

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Near to the Allegheny River.

SAW MILL, TWO DWELLING HOTSES, TWO BARNS, with good FARM, and about **800** acres timber land. This property will be sold low. Cash **$2,500**—balance on time to suit buyer.

FARM OF **120** ACRES, will be sold for twenty dollars per acre. Improvements comfortable frame house and good barn; **50** acres of the land clear.

FARM OF **180** ACRES, near the line of railroad; very well located for raising stock; improvements are good and substantial; **100** acres of the land in meadow and grain.

CITY PROPERTY.—Will sell a good brick house, containing five rooms, at Sixteen Hundred Dollars, and would rent for the amount in six years.

A LARGE LOT OF GROUND, having a river front, and very convenient of access.

TANNERY, convenient to the city, and having a well established custom or local trade connected therewith; a good dwelling and forty acres of land.

FOUR LOTS in Sharpsburg, near the railroad; would make a good coal yard.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—That fine Hotel property, situated at the Blairsville Junction, containing fourteen rooms and the necessary outbuildings, with three acres of garden and fruit trees. This well located hotel will be sold low, as the proprietor wishes to retire from business.

FOR RENT.

Two new Brick Houses, **8** rooms each.
Two new Brick Houses, **11** rooms each.
One new Frame House, **4** rooms.
Two new Brick Houses, **3** rooms each.
One new Frame House in Wilkinsburg, having six rooms and a large lot, well suited for a garden.

TO LOAN---$50,000,

IN SUMS OF **$5,000** AND UPWARD.

APPLY AT

D. P. HATCH'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE,

No. 91 Grant St., Pittsburgh.

ap27:p18

FOR SALE.

A RIVER BOTTOM FARM OF **76** ACRES, **19** miles from the city, in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., on the Youghiogheny river, one-half mile from Elrod's Station, on the Connellsville railroad; near churches, schools, stores, &c., in the flourishing villages of Boston and Green Oak. The improvements are a two-story brick house of six rooms, hall and cellar, a good frame bank barn with stabling underneath, and other outbuildings; a well of good standing water at the door, and several standing springs of water on the farm, and an orchard of **700** trees of selected fruits of apples, cherries, pears, peaches, quinces and grapes. This property being located near the line of the railroad, within one hour's ride of the city, makes it very desirable for gardening or a dairy farm; it is also a good and beautiful location for country homes near the city, lying immediately on the river, on the opposite side from the railroad. The West Newton Accommodation and other trains on the railroad afford certain and frequent opportunities of daily communication to and from this city. Will be sold as a whole or in lots of one acre or more, to suit purchasers.
Also, A FARM OF **173** ACRES, situated in St. Clair township, Westmoreland county, Pa., near the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Houston Station. The improvements are a two-story frame house, with six rooms and good cellar, a frame bank barn **40** by **60** feet, and other outbuildings. There is on the place a young apple and peach orchard; **120** acres cleared land, divided into fields of convenient size, a large portion of which are well set in clover and timothy; the residue of said tract covered with good timber. It is well watered and underlaid with coal and limestone, and is convenient to churches, schools, stores, mills and blacksmith shops. A real good bargain is offered in this excellent farm; and with it will be sold all the personal property on the premises, consisting of horses, cows, stock cattle, hogs and poultry, harness, gears, wagon, plows, farming implements and household and kitchen furniture. Together will be sold very low and on easy terms, to a responsible purchaser.
Also, a desirable and very fertile Tract of Land of **158** ACRES AND **25** PERCHES, in Elizabeth Tp., Allegheny county, Pa., on the line of the Hempfield railroad, and one and one-half miles from the Connellsville railroad at Suter's Station. On this farm are **40** acres of superior white oak timber, which alone is now worth one-half the price asked for the whole tract. The improvements are a log house, frame barn, good fencing, and an apple orchard of good fruit. It is well watered and underlaid with limestone and flag stone of a superior quality, with stone coal for the use of the farm.
Also, The best FARM in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., of **250** ACRES, about six miles south of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad at Bolivar Station. The improvements are two large hewed log dwellings; one of the largest and best frame barns in the township; two apple orchards, in good bearing condition; corn crib, wagon-shed and other outbuildings. The whole farm is under a high state of cultivation; fencing all in first rate order, and the land of the best quality of limestone soil, about **200** acres of which is cleared and the residue of the tract in good timber, such as white oak, rock oak, hickory, walnut and beech. This property will be sold very cheap and on good terms, as the owner wishes to engage in other business. For particulars enquire of

G. H. TOWER, 164 Fourth Street.

ap14:042

FOR SALE—That very desirable two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, containing **7** rooms, with finished attic, situate in the Second ward, Allegheny, No. **31** Monterey street. The lot is **20** feet front by **110** feet in depth. Will be sold on favorable terms, to facilitate settlement of the estate of John Chambers, deceased. If not sold before THURSDAY, May **14th, 1868,** it will be offered at Public Sale on that day.
Enquire of JOHN DEAN, No. **29** Stockton Avenue, Allegheny, or S. B. W. GILL, No. **104** Fifth street, Pittsburgh. ap29:p37

LOTS FOR SALE—SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS on Observatory Hill, Second Ward, Allegheny City, are offered for sale—cheap. The location is a very desirable one, commanding a fine view of both cities, is easy of access, and there is abundance of stone on the ground for building purposes. Apply soon at the paint shop of McGOWAN & SNYDER, Allegheny Diamond, at THIS OFFICE, or on the premises, near the Observatory Building. mh25:n38

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

VALUABLE COAL MINE, **12** miles from the city, and CITY DEPOT, for sale at a bargain, or will be leased for a term of years, is thoroughly improved, and stocked with everything necessary to the business, and has large established trade. Proprietors have business requiring their absence for several years. Address, with real name, Post Office Box **1202,** Pittsburgh, Pa. ap27:p23

BAKERY FOR SALE,

WITH OR WITHOUT THE PROPERTY;

Or would rent for a term of years. Enquire at

WARD'S,

ap20-MWF No. **40** Palo Alto St., Allegheny.

LAND AT HOMEWOOD.

Twenty Acres of Land for sale at Homewood Station, P. R. R., immediately opposite residences of Drs. Vandevort and Dupuy, and being the most desirable property for country residences in the county.
Inquire of H. P. MILLER, No. **83** Fifth street, or of B. E. MILLER, near the premises. ap17:o78

FOR SALE.

THREE LOTS, 24x86 FEET,

On Mulberry street, between Rebecca street and the River, First Ward, Allegheny.
Inquire of
ap30:p45 JOHN ROSS,
No. **338** Rebecca Street.

FOR SALE.—HORSES.—At HOWARD'S LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, one fine FAMILY HORSE (Bay); three DAPPLE GREY HORSES; one LARGE DRAUGHT HORSE; three BLACK MARES; two GREY MARES. FIRST STREET, near Monongahela House.
Horses bought and sold on commission.

$3,500 WILL PURCHASE a good two-story Brick House, of Hall, five rooms, cellar and finished attic. Also, a Brick House of two rooms and lot of ground, No. **18** Franklin street; both houses rent for **$420** per annum.
ap29 S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
85 Smithfield street.

F. W. C. FELD & CO.,

DEALERS IN

GLUE, CURLED HAIR,

Tanners' Scraps, Ceroons, Cattle Tails,

BONES, NEAT'S FOOT OIL, &C.

Office and Warehouse, No. **335** LIBERTY ST., 3d door from Wayne,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MWF

JOHN PECK, Ornamental Hair HAIR WORKER AND PERFUMER, No. **92** Fourth street, one door from Wood, Pittsburgh.
Always on hand, a general assortment of Ladies' WIGS, BANDS, CURLS; Gantlemen's WIGS, TOPEES, SCALPS, GUARD CHAINS, BRACELETS, &c. ☞ A good Price in cash will be given for RAW HAIR.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Cutting done in the neatest manner. mh2:n9

STEAM ENGINE,

11 inch Bore, 30 inch Stroke,

With or without Boiler; also several Portable and Stationery Engines and Boilers—for sale cheap. Can be shipped to any point on short notice.
ALEXANDER WALLACE,
ap25:p15 Tidioute, Warren county, P.

SEED POTATOES.

Thirty Barrels Harrison.

For sale by JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH, Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen, **113** Smithfield street.

NOTICES.

☞ **ELECTION NOTICE.—THE** Annual Election for President and Directors of the

MONONGAHELA WATER CO.

Will be held at the First National Bank of Birmingham, on TUESDAY, May **5th, 1868,** between the hours of **4** and **6** o'clock P. M.
ap21:o88 EDWARD MOYE, Secretary.

☞ **PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R. CO.**

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company will be held at their office, in the City of Pittsburgh, on

Friday, the 15th day of May, proximo,

At **11** o'clock A. M., to accept or reject the ordinances lately passed by the Mayor and City Councils of Baltimore, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board,
JNO. H. PAGE, Jr., Secretary.
Pittsburgh, April **28th, 1868.** ap29:p40-WFM

☞ **NOTICE.**

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

CITY BANK

Are hereby notified that the First Instalment on their subscription of Stock is now due, and will be received at the Bank, which will be open for business on

TUESDAY NEXT, APRIL **28TH.**

The Stock Books will remain open for a limited time. Persons desiring to subscribe should do so at once.
DOMENICK IHMSEN, President.
J. B. GORMLY, Cashier. ap24:p10

☞ **NOTICE.**

TO TURNPIKE AND PLANK ROAD COMPANIES.

The undersigned appraisers, appointed by and in accordance with the act of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, approved April **6th, 1867,** have, in compliance with a resolution of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, entered on the duties imposed on them by said act. And to enable them to perform said duties, they hereby request the President and Directors of any and every Turnpike and Plank Road Company within the present bounds of the City of Pittsburgh, which claims to charge tolls for the use of their improvements, to furnish the appraisers with a statement in writing, of the road held and owned by each corporation, and statement to show,
First—The name of the road or company, the title of the act of incorporation, and of its supplements, with the date of approval of each.
Second—The number of shares now held by the stockholders, and the amount actually paid in by them as capital stock.
Third—The length of road now owned by the company within the present bounds of the City of Pittsburgh, and the position of its termini.
The statements may be delivered to either of the undersigned, or at the office of the City Controller, Fourth street, Pittsburgh, and are required on or before the **4th** day of May next.
W. WADE,
WM. DILWORTH,
ALEXANDER GORDON,
Commissioners.
Pittsburgh, April **23, 1868.** ap24

WANTED.

WANTED—A second-hand, 10 or **12** horse power,

PORTABLE ENGINE.

Enquire of M. P. ADAMS & BRO.,
ap29:p36 Hancock Street & Duquesne Way.

WANTED—To employ, a few GOOD MEN, to sell, by sample, the combined PLUMB, LEVEL AND BEVEL. Nothing like it in use. Will pay from **$75** to **$150** per month and all expenses; or will give a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Also want Traveling Agents for Ashbaugh's WONDER OF THE WORLD.
J. C. TILTON,
ap29:p38 No. **10½** St. Clair street.

WANTED—AGENTS,

To travel through Ohio, Michigan, West Virginia, and Western Pennsylvania, for the sale of SOLAR LIGHT, the best light yet introduced, and will be universally used. A liberal commission will be paid. Send for circular giving particulars, or call upon DAVIS BROS. & CO., Office No. **8,** Cleveland Ins. Buildings, Cleveland, O. ap27:p24

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GARDNER. A sober, industrious married man, with a small family, to take charge of and live on a garden farm within nineteen miles of the city. There is a good brick house of six rooms, kitchen, hall and cellar, for the gardener to occupy, and to whom liberal wages will be paid, for one that is competent and trustworthy. For particulars inquire of
G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent,
ap8:o16 No. **164** Fourth St., Pittsburgh.

AGENTS WANTED.

GRANT;

THE LIFE OF.—A new and standard work, by Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, the popular Historian. Send for Circular and see our terms.
Address or apply to A. L. TALCOTT & CO.,
ap20:o87 **60** Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT.

TO LET,

ROOMS, with Steam Power.

Enquire at GROVE & OLNHAUSEN'S,
ap29:p35 **833** Penn Street.

AUCTION SALES.

BY PALMER & PHILLIPS.

PALMER & PHILLIPS,

AUCTIONEERS

And Commission Merchants,

OPERA HOUSE AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 60 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS,

Dry Goods and Notions,

AT PRIVATE SALE DAY AND EVENING.

Consignments Solicited. Prompt returns.

BY A. LEGGATE.

DROVEYARD LOTS AT AUCTION.—Will be sold on the premises, on MONDAY, May **4th,** at **11** o'clock, the two lots in the Drove Yards, Second Ward, Allegheny, adjoining the southern side of the city scales, each **20** by **110,** on Buena Vista street.
TERMS—Two-thirds cash, balance in **2** years.
A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer,
my1 **159** Federal street, Allegheny.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ *venditioni exponas,* issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale, at the CUSTOM HOUSE, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the **22D** DAY OF MAY, **1868,** the following described property, to wit:
1 tin still; **1** worm and tub; **1** stove and pipe; **2** fermenting casks; **1** tin can; **1** small stove; **28** empty barrels; **1** barrel molasses; **34** gals.; **1** wheelbarrow; **3** buckets; **20** bushels of coal; **2** vinegar tubs; **1** cask; **1** empty keg; **2** jugs; **1** thermometer; **1** step ladder; **3** copper measures; **1** copper funnel; **1** stove and pipe; **1** lot of staves and hoops, for vinegar tubs; **1** filtering barrel; **13** barrels, containing **175** gallons of vinegar; **1** oil stove; **1** corn sheller; **1** oil can; **2** glass lamps; **1** pick and shovel; **1** barrel containing **15** gallons of whisky. A temporary board building on the premises, and lease of premises running nine years from **1st** of April, **1868.**
Seized as the property of Thomas

IRON WORKS.

AS. VERNER, Pres't.....W. P. PORTER, Sup't.

PITTSBURGH FORGE AND IRON CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bar Iron;
Railroad Fish Bars and Bolts;
Railroad Car Axles Rolled;
Railroad Car Axles Hammered;
Locomotive Frames;
Locomotive Frame Shapes;
Side Rods;
Yokes, Straps;
Piston Heads;
Steamboat Shafts;
Steamboat Cranks;
Piston Rods, Wrists;
Pitman Jaws, Collars, &c.

Office, No. 177 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, P.

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bar, Hoop and Sheet Iron,

WROUGHT IPON,

Iron Welded Tubes for Gas, Steam, Water, &c.

ALSO,

OIL WELL TUBING.

Office, 98 Water and 132 First Streets.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.
u29:e26

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.

LLOYD & BLACK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Common, Refined, Charcoal

AND

JUNIATA BLOOM IRON.

MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON.
HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON.
BOILER PLATE and SHEET IRON.
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.
CYLINDER and GUARD or FINGER IRON.
SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs. to the yard.
WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES for same.
FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk.
COAL SCREEN IRON.
NAILS AND SPIKES.

Warehouse and Office at the Works, GREENOUGH STREET, (a continuation of First street,) adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh.

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.,

Pennsylvania Iron Works.

Warehouse, Nos. 166 and 167 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House,
ap24:d6 PITTSBURGH.

STEEL WORKS.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Manufacturers of every description of

CAST AND GERMAN STEEL,

RAILWAY SPRINGS,
ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.

Warehouse, 83 Water and 100 First Sts.
ap16:o67

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO JONES, BOYD & CO.,)

Manufacturers of the

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,

SQUARE, FLAT and OCTAGON, of all sizes; SAW PLATES, HOE, FORK and SHEET CAST STEEL; CAST STEEL for

Reaping and Mowing Machines, Steel Plow Wings, Axles, Circulars, &c., &c.

Cast and Common Plow & Spring Steel.

Office—Corner FIRST AND ROSS STREETS, two blocks above the Monongahela House.
oc23:d9

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN.

GENERAL PARTNERS:
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CRESCENT STEEL WORKS,

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fe14:d48

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse, 120, 122, 124 SECOND and 119 and 121 FIRST STREETS,
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GLASS, CHINA. CUTLERY.

100 WOOD STREET.

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

SILVER PLATED WARE,

PARIAN STATUETTES,

BOHEMIAN GLASS,

And other STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, a great variety.

100 WOOD STREET.

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.
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CHARLES REIZENSTEIN,

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Glass, China Ware & Table Cutlery

AT EASTERN PRICES. Everything required in a first class store on hand. Call and examine our goods.
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These Works are among the largest and most complete establishments in the West, and are now prepared to furnish

Engines, of every description.
Boilers, Oil Tanks.
Sheet Iron Work.
Railroad Castings.
Rolling Mill Castings.
Engine Castings.
Machine Castings.
General Castings.

ORDERS SOLICITED
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(NINTH WARD.)

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Manufacturer of

CAST IRON BOWL PIPE,

FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

My Pipes are all cast invariably in Pits, in dry sand, and 12 feet lengths. Also, full assortment of

General Castings for Gas and Water Works.

I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.
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THE KNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY CO.

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Rolling Mill and Blast Machinery.

RETORTS and CASTINGS, of every description.
ERNEST'S NAIL MACHINES.
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A. BRADLEY & CO.,

Manufacture every variety of

Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves,

Among which are the celebrated EUREKA, TROPIC and TALISMAN (Coal Stoves); POMONA, VETERAN and IRONSIDES (Wood Stoves).
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MANUFACTURERS OF

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All descriptions, for Plumbers and Gas Fitters; Agricultural Implements, Cotton and Woolen Mill Machinery, &c.
All JobWork promptly attended to.

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Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS,

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Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.
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Butler Street, Ninth Ward,

(Opposite Union Iron Mills,)

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Rolling Mill and Bridge Castings,

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES,

MACHINERY AND CASTINGS GENERALLY.

Orders promptly and carefully executed. Charges reasonable.

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PRICE & SIMS.

Office and Warehouse, 29 Wood Street.

Manufacture and keep constantly on hand

Thimble, Skein and Pipe Boxes,

WAGON BOXES, DOG IRONS,
SUGAR KETTLES, HOLLOW WARE,
And Castings generally.
ap26:y6

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BOLLMAN, BOYD & BAGALEY.

Chill Rolls, Mill Castings, Roll Lathes, &c.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Manufactory of STEAM ENGINES, all sizes and of the most approved patterns, for stationary purposes; STEAMBOATS and STEAM FERRY BOATS. A variety of 10, 12 and 16 horse power ENGINES, which will be sold at very reduced prices.

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Fifty miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, and line of C. & P. R.
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SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

IRON BROKER,

124 First Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Doughamore, Josephine, Isabella, Duncannon, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and C. B. Charcoal

PIG IRONS.

Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.

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COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS,

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Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bol Copper, Presled Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metal, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines at Tools.
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Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern.
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WILLIAM J. DICK,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

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Jobbing done with neatness and dispatch. All orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction warranted.
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BOILER, STILL AND TANK WORKS.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED TUBULAR, FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS.
OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS,
CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS,
SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS;
STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS AND IRON BRIDGES;
PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES.

Office and Warehouse, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,

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☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.
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E. W. MORROW.....JAS. B. BARNHILL.....JAS. BLAIR.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

MORROW, BARNHILL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Agitators,

TANKS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, WROUGHT IRON BRIDGES, SHEET IRON WORK, &c.

Cor. Liberty and Second Sts.,

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REPAIRING promptly done.
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WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,

NOS. 20, 22, 24 AND 26 PENN ST.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of Barnhill's Patent Boilers.
Repairing done on the shortest notice.
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IRON OIL TANKS,

SETTLING PANS, COPPER STEAM PIPE,
ROLLING MILL STACKS,
And SHEET IRON WORK,
For Steamboats.

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STOVES, CASTINGS, &C.

COOK STOVES.

CET THE BEST.

BISSELL & CO.'S

TRIUMPH,

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any other Stove in the Union.

BISSELL & CO.,

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Also on hand and for sale,
PARLOR STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS,
COOKING RANGES, &c.

CHEAPEST PLACE in the city

TO BUY THE

TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,

Is at No. 146 GRANT STREET.

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NEW HARDWARE HOUSE.

LINDSEY, STERRIT & EUWER,

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One Square Below Union Depot,

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☞ Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

F. MUSSMANN,

FIFTH ST., bet. Tunnel & Chatham Sts.,

Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.

First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully on short notice.
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PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY.....ROBERT LIDDELL.

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS

Of Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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H. J. LANCE,

Nos. 135 and 137 Third Street,

DYER AND SCOURER.

STRAW GOODS CLEANED OR DYED.

KID GLOVES AND LADIES' PLUMES CLEANED OR DYED

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGERS

At the manufacturers' wholesale and retail prices, at 26 and 28 St. Clair street

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Sole agents for this county.
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FORT PITT BANKING COMPANY,

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CAPITAL, : : : : : $200,000.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

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D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

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Cor. of Wood and Sixth Sts.

A. PATTERSON.....President.
JOS. H. HILL.....Cashier.

CAPITAL, : : : $500,000.

DIRECTORS:

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DISCOUNTS DAILY, AT 11 A. M.
ap9:o22

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Corner Third and Wood Streets,

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(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.,)

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Coupons,

And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

COVERNMENT BONDS.

Sight Drafts on London.
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57 Market Street,

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Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and other Securities

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Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

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WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 59 Fourth Street.

CHARTERED 1866.

Interest paid on Time Deposits

ANY SUM RECEIVED FROM

ONE DOLLAR UPWARD.

DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK, WITHOUT INTEREST.

Discounts Daily at 12 o'clock.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1837.

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

7 3-10s Converted Into 5-20.

STOCKS AND GOLD

Bought and sold on commission, here and in New York. TIME PAPER NEGOTIATED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND CURRENCY. Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.
ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.
fe24:188

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BANK FOR SAVINGS,

FORMERLY THE DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION

No. 67 Fourth Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.
Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
This institution especially offer to those whose earnings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.

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SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
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mh14:v33f

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown.* Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York.
ap28:p28

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.

—An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn'a
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I HAVE REMOVED MY

BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE

TO THE

Corner of Fifth and Wood Streets,

Formerly occupied by the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Corner Fourth and Wood Sts.,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

7-30's CONVERTED

INTO THE

NEW 5-20 COUPON BOND.

☞ **Interest Allowed on Deposits.**

☞ MONED LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS, and other approved collateral, at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSSDAY, April 30, 1868.

A remarkable firmness in the gold market was the feature of the day, although the Government was selling daily about half a million a day, and paid out a large amount of gold for coupons yesterday and to-day. In a commercial point of view, gold should go lower within a few days, but the impeachment question still being agitated, it may take the entire next week before the gold coming into the market will be felt much, when likely lower rates may prevail.

Government bonds, as usual, before the day when the half yearly interest falls due were higher to-day. Seven Thirties and new Five Twenties were less active. The market is evidently near the turning point, when some large amounts will be thrown on the market to realize, in order to be bought back again at a lower figure. The plethora of money so much talked of a few days ago has but little effect on the stock market, everybody is moving along cautiously. The question between the two rival railroad managers being still unsettled, investors, as well as speculators, are adverse to heavy purchasers. In the interior the money market is easier, but the banks have all they can do to keep their customers supplied with funds and back balances are not likely to be run up at New York in order to draw interest or to be employed in carrying government securities. Those banks that were holders of such securities are reaping the benefit of their investment, and now employ their funds at home, when it is more safe to discount at high rates.

In local securities but little is doing. Money commands from 10 to 12 per cent., and are active. Business is improving.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz, were as follows:

Gold, 139⅜; 1881 bonds, 113¼; 1862 5-20s, 112½; 1864 do, 110¾; 1865 do, 111; Consols, 108⅜; 10-40s, 102⅞; 7-30s, 107½.

Railroads—Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 82¾; Fort Wayne, 103¾; North Western, common 63¼; North Western—preferred, 75; New York Central, 128¾; Erie, 71⅜; Old Southern, 90½; Ohio & Mississippi, 31½; Merchants Union Express, 31⅞; Western Union Telegraph, 36¾. Mining Shares—Corydon, 30; Quartz Hill, 1,10; Quicksilver, 26⅞.

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	139
U. S. 6's, 1881	113¼
" 5-20's, 1862	112⅛
" 5-20's, 1864	110⅛
" 5-20's, 1865	110¾
" 10-40's	102⅝
" 5-20's, Jan. and July, '65	108¾
" " " " '67	109¼
" June 7-30's	107⅛
" July 7-30's	107⅛
May Comp., 1865	118½

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 30, 1868.

CRUDE—The market for crude oil still rules firm, and prices have an upward tendency. We can report the following transactions: 50 bbls at 9¾c, packages returned; 1000 bbls bulk, on spot, at 10c; 2000 do spot, at 10c; 1300 spot, at 10c. Private dispatches from Oil City, received this afternoon, report oil at $2,70 to $2,75 per bbl, an advance of least 25c since morning. For first water buyers are offering 10¼c. All the year, buyer's option, in the absence of any sales, we continue to quote at 12½c.

REFINED—The bonded oil market is equally as firm as crude, and holders are asking higher prices. Sale of a "line" of 2000 bbls for August to November, inclusive, 500 each month, at 30c; also a line of 2000 bbls, September and October, buyer's option, 1000 each month, last half, at 30c. We heard of offers to buy for May, June and July deliveries, at 28c, but they were refused. The last sale for all the year, buyer's option, made yesterday at 32c, in the absence of transactions for that period today we continue to give 32c as the market price. There was nothing done to-day in spot oil, yet the nominal quotations may be stated at 27 to 27½c, offered and asked.

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 53 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Nat. Ref. Co., 100 do do to F. A. Dilworth & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale, 250 do do to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 250 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Buffum, Kehew & Co., 100 do to W. P. Logan, Philadelphia.

Montzheimer, Koehler & Co., 250 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

McKelvy & Bros., 108 do do to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, April 30.—Tobacco continues firm, with sales of 168 hhds at $5,25a26,75 for leaf. Flour active at full rates; superfine fair $8,75. Wheat $2,55a2,65. Corn—shelled and ear bulk 88a90c. Oats 78a80c. Bale rope 8½c. Machine hay $12,50a13, wharf. Mess pork $29. Bacon—shoulders 14½c; clear ribbed sides 17½c; clear sides 18½c; fancy hams 20½c; plain 18½c. Lard in tierce 19½c. Whisky—raw $2,20a2,22. New Coffee 85ca$1 bond.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 30, 1868.

Since our last report the general markets have been fairly active. Prices, however, are without any change of consequence. Flour is very inactive. There is not much doing in grain, with extremely light receipts. We, however, note some important changes in Wheat and Corn. Dry Goods are active. For Bacon and Lard there is a very active inquiry, and prices are still looking up. Butter is in better receipt and drooping. Eggs are firm at quotations. The following are the current rates:

FDOUR—The market continues active at the quotations of yesterday. The stock of choice brands are light. Crossett's XXXX brand, which has been held in high esteem, and the demand increasing, is selling at $12; Dayton Snow Flake, (White Winter) $13; White River, (Red Winter) $12 to $12,25; Jenkin's Lilly Mills, $12 to $12,25, and medium brands, $10 to $11,25 per barrel. Rye Flour commands $9,50 to $9,75 per barrel.

GRAIN—Sales of Shelled Corn in elevator were made at $1,08 per bushel. Rye is scarce and higher, sales to arrive to a considerable amount were made at $2,00 per bushel. Oats on the wharf fold at 75c, and in depot at 80c per bushel. Barley is scarce and nominal at $2,50 per bushel. No Wheat coming in except that purchased in the west by millers. We quote nominally Red Winter at $2,65 to $2,70; White Wheat, $2,55 to $2,70, and No. 1 Spring $2,40 to $2,45 per bushel.

APPLES—Choice Green Apples sold at $6 to $6,50 per bbl, with some small sales of extra at a higher figure.

POTATOES—Buckeye Potatoes are in good supply and rather dull at $4 per bbl. Peach Blows are scarce and in demand at $4,25 per bbl.

BUTTER—The receipts are gradually improving and prices drooping. We quote prime to choice at 40 to 45c.

EGGS—Market firm at 23c.

CHEESE—Choice Cheese commands fair prices, with a good demand at 18c for Goshen; Factory at 17c; and W. R. at 14c to 15c.

HAY—Baled Hay on the wharf commands $25 to $27 per ton, and loose Timothy from country wagons at $24 to $28 per ton, as to quality.

CENTRAL LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE F PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 30, 1868.

SHEEP.

The market contained a moderate supply of Cattle, but the sales were larger than the previous week. Prices, however, were a shade lower than at the date of our last weekly report. The fact is the local rates charged on the Central Road is driving the bulk of the business away from the Central Yards. Eastern buyers can purchase, at present freight charges, to more advantage in Chicago. The largest portion of the Cattle sold was from Chicago. The following are the sales:

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Price.
Holmes, L. & Co to Aull		7	$5 12
Hedges & T. to Aull		11	6 75
Keenan to Traullan		14	7 00
Hedges & T. to Shuchler		4	8 25
Hedges & T. to Keichard		2	8 50
Holmes, L. & Co. to McGarvy.		2	6 75
Holmes, L. & Co. to McGarvy.		1	8 75
Holmes, L. & Co. to Harrison		19	5 12
Holmes, L. & Co. to Rafferty		15	6 00
Holmes, L. & Co. to Boyd		12	6 00
Holmes, L. & Co. to Hedges 1 cow and calf			55 00
Holmes, L. & Co. sold		75	7 00
Holmes, L. & Co. sold		18	8 50

SHEEP.

There was a large falling off in the sales of Sheep, and a pretty heavy decline in prices. The reason assigned is on account of the large number of sales. We quote the following sales:

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Price.
Hedges & T. to John Lloyd		89	$4 50
Cook to John Lloyd		100	6 50
Holmes, L. & Co. to J. Lloyd		208	4 25
Weary to John Lloyd		186	4 50
Shepard to John Lloyd		96	6 00
Allen to John Lloyd		111	5 75
McCurdy to John Lloyd		210	6 10
McPherson to Pidcock		157	5 50
Graham to Pidcock		82	5 00
McRay to Pidcock		38	4 92
Leonard to Pidcock		76	6 00
Myers & Neady to Pidcock		450	6 15
McPherson to Pidcock		215	6 75
Wartman to Pidcock		100	6 50
Wartman to Pidcock		2	7 50
John Smith to Pidcock		180	6 50
Campbell to Pidcock		201	6 00
Hasson to Pidcock		80	6 05
Cook & Cu. to Deitrich		235	6 15
P. Acker to Graff		202	p. t.
Holmes, L. & Co. to Voorhees		151	5 75
Alsdorf to Voorhees		191	6 40
Hedges & T. to Voorhees		159	5 65
John Floyd to Pancoast		46	7 25
Crawford to Pancoast		120	5 75
J. McKee to Brant		139	5 50
Hedges & T. to Brant		218	5 75
John Crawford to Deitrich		200	6 25
Johnson to Deitrich		210	6 45
Crawford to Deitrich		181	5 75
Holmes, L. & Co. to Deitrich		180	6 40
Holmes, L. & Co. to Deitrich		151	6 40
Cook & Co. to Pierce		312	6 75
Johnston to Pierce		208	6 45
Smith & T. to Aull & Myers		195	3 25
Hedges & T. to Aull & Myers		96	5 50
Hedges & T. to Aull & Myers		92	4 40
Richey to Aull & Myers		174	5 00
Frater to Aull & Myers		100	6 00
Campbell to Kase		204	6 00
Cook & Co. to Kase		249	6 15

HOGS.

There was a fair demand for Hogs with a good supply in the market, and prices were generally a shade higher. The extreme rates were $8,37 to $10,40 per cwt. The largest portion of the sales were on eastern account.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Price.
Harrington to Pidcock		141	$6 35
A. Cochran to Pidcock		53	9 65
G. Hadden to Pidcock		6	9 70
J. H. Rouey to Pidcock		88	9 55
Hedges & Taylor to Pidcock		101	8 62
Hedges & Taylor to Pidcock		74	9 25
J. D. Beals to Pidcock		93	8 37
McClanny to Pidcock		121	9 70
E. S. Graham to Pidcock		96	9 12
H. Knowles to Pidcock		70	9 12
Leonard & H. to Pidcock		151	9 25
Messenger & Co. to Pidcock		24	9 40
Hedges & Taylor to Pidcock		90	9 00
Hedges & Taylor to Pidcock		110	9 50
Emerick & Co. to Crouse & Co.		53	8 60
J. Miller to Crouse, E. & Co		101	8 60
J. McRroy to Crouse, E. & Co.		29	9 40
Alsdorf to Crouse, E. & Co		132	9 40
S. C. Munn to Crouse, E. & Co		14	9 50
Holmes & Co. to Crouse & Co.		91	8 60
E. Smith to Emerick & Co		10	10 35
Hedges & T to Messenger & Co		135	9 50
Vannata to Messenger & Co		376	9 85
Pidcock to Messenger & Co		16	9 25
Holmes to Messenger & Co		124	9 50
Myers & N. to Messenger & Co		83	9 75
Myers & N. to Messenger & Co		238	9 68
Hedges & T. to Singer & I		109	10 40
Messenger to Singer & I		111	10 25
Tildan to Singer & I		312	10 40
Allerton to Singer & I		105	10 20
Allerton to Singer & I		109	10 00
Pidcock to Singer & I		106	10 25
Messenger & Co to Singer & I.		96	10 25
Messenger & Co to Singer & I.		109	p. t.
Fry & Reed to Singer & I		269	10 20
Pidcock to Singer & I		26	10 00
Montgomery to Singer & I		394	9¼@9¾
Tildan to Gilchreist & Co		104	10 25
Messenger to Gilchreist & Co		98	10 25
Fry & Reed to Gilchreist & Co		321	10 40
Hedges & K to Gilchreist & Co		204	9 25
Gilchreist to Gilchreist & Co		250	10 25

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Beef ½c lower on the week supply at 338, and closed dull but rather more selected. Sheep firmer; sheared 8a8½c; wooled 10a10¾c. Hogs firm at 9a10¼c for corn fed.

IMPEACHMENT.

(Continued from Second Page.)

the general principle, and must be taken strictly so as not to extend thereto.

Third. That it is essential to the President as the responsible *head* of the Government, charged by his oath with the execution of the laws, that he should control his own subordinates by making their tenure of office to depend upon his will, so as to make a unit of the Administration.

The answer to the *first* of these propositions is that there is no necessity for the exercise of the power during the recess, because the case supposed may be provided for by Congress—as it has been by the act now in question—under its express constitutional authority "to make all laws which shall be necessary or proper for carrying into execution all powers vested in the Government, or in any Department thereof," a power which, by the way, is very strangely claimed by one of the President's counsel to be an implied one.

To the *second* the answer is that whether an executive power or not depends on the structure of the Government, or, in other words, on what the Constitution makes it; that the clause in question is but a distributive one; that if all executive power is in the President, then by parity of reason all legislative power is in Congress without reference to the Constitution; that the Senate is not only associated with the President in the general appointing power, but that the power itself may be withdrawn by Congress almost entirely from both, under the provision in regard to inferior offices, which would involve a repugnancy to the general grant relied on, if the power be an executive one; that if no provision had been made for appointment in the Constitution the power to supply the omission would have resulted to the law-maker under the authority just quoted, to make "all laws that might be necessary or proper for carrying into execution all powers vested in the Government or eny department thereof," which carries with it the power to create all offices; and that, mereover, this power of removal, in the only case wherein it is referred to, is made a *judicial* one.

To the *third* the answer is—

1. That however natural it may be for the President, after an unchecked career of usurpation for three long years, during which he has used his subordinates generally as the slavish ministers of his will, and dealt with the affairs of this nation as if he had been its master also as well as theirs, he greatly mistakes and magnifies his office, as has been already shown in the fact that under the Constitution he may be stripped at any time by Congress of nearly the whole of the appointing power; and,

2. That the responsibility of the President is to be graduated by, and can be only commensurate with, the power that is assigned to him; that the obligation inposed on him is to take care that the *laws* are faithfully executed, and not his *will*, which is so strangely asssumed to be the only law of the exalted functionaries who surround him; and that it is not only *not* essential to the performance of their duty under the law that the heads of Departments should be the mere passive instruments of his will, but the very contrary.

Upon this brief statement of the argument it would seem as if there could be no reasonable doubt as to the meaning of the Constitution. But the high delinquent who is now on trial, feeling that he cannot safely rest his case here, and shrinking from the inexorable logic that rules it against him, takes refuge in the past, and claims to have found a new Constitution that suits him better than the old one, in the judicial authorities, in the opinion of the commentators, in the enlightened professional and public sentiment of the nation, and in a legislative practice and construction that are coeval with the Government, and have continued without interruption until the present time. A little inquiry, however, will show that here is no altar of sanctuary, no city of refuge there, to shelter the greatest of the nation's malefactors from the just vengeance of a betrayed and indignant people.

And first, as to judicial authority.

[The learned Manager here entered into a detailed and searching analysis of the three cases of Marbury *vs.* Madison 1, Cranch 256, *ex parte* Heenan, 13 Peters, and U. S. *ex rel vs.* Gutherie 17 Howard 284, from which he concludes:]

It is apparent from all the cases, that the judicial opinion, so far from sustaining the view of the President, settles at least two points which are fatal to his pretensions: *first*, that Congress may so limit the tenure of an office as to render the incumbent irremovable except by the process of impeachment; and *second*, that the power to remove, so far as it exists, is but an incident to the power to appoint. * * *

As to the doctrine that the power of removal is but an incident to the power to appoint. That is settled upon grounds of reason, as a general principle, which has no more application to inferior offices than to superior ones. The idea is that the power of removal wherever it exists is in the very nature of things but part and parcel of the power to appoint, and that as a consequence the power that makes, and none other, must unmake; and on this idea it was ruled in the particular case that the power to remove was in the judge, because the authority to appoint was there. It equally rules, however, that where the appointment is in the head of a Department the power of removal belongs to him; that where it is lodged by Congress in the President alone it is in him only; and where it is in the President and Senate conjointly there it is in both; which is precisely the doctrine maintained by the minority in the Congress of 1789. It ought to be a sufficient answer, however, that no such distinction was taken by Justice Thompson in the Heenan case, although he referred to the departure from this rule in the practical construction which had assigned the power to the President alone.

The judicial opinion having thus signally failed to support the dangerous heresies of the President, the next resort is that of the statesmen, lawyers and publicists who have from time to time illustrated our history. And here, too, it will be found that the great criminal who is at your bar has no better support than he has found in higher quarters. * * * *

However it may be with others, I am not one of those who think that all wisdom and virtue have perished with our fathers, or that they were better able to comprehend the import of an instrument with whose practical workings they were unfamiliar than we who are sitting under the light of an experience of eighty years, and suffering from the mistakes which they made in regard to the future. They made none greater than the illusion of supposing that it was impossible for our institutions to throw up to the surface a man like Andrew Johnson. * * * *

But it is further strenuously argued that, although the law may be constitutional, and the case of Mr. Stanton within it, as it has already been held to be by the Senate, the case was not so clear a one as to authorize a charge of crime against the President unless it can be shown that he has wilfully misconstrued it, and that, although whenever a law is passed through the forms of legislation it is his duty to see that it is faithfully executed, so long as it requires no more than ministerial action on his part; yet, where it is a question of cutting off a power confided to him by the Constitution—and he alone can bring about a judicial decision for the settlement—if, on deliberation and advice, he should be of the opinion that the law was unconstitutional, it would be no violation of duty to take the needful steps and raise that question, so as to have it peacefully decided.

Allow me to say, in answer, that if ignorance of the law, which excuses nobody else, cannot be held to excuse the very last man in the nation, who ought to be allowed to plead it? The testimony shows, I think, that he did not misunderstand its meaning. This suspension of Mr. Stanton, which was an entirely new procedure, followed, as it was, by his report of the cause to the Senate within twenty days after its next meeting, is evidence that he did understand the law as comprehending that case, and did not intend to violate it if he could but get rid of the obnoxious officer without resorting to so extreme and hazardous a remedy; but the question here is not so much whether he ignorantly and innocently mistook the law, as whether in the case referred to of an interference with the powers claimed by him, under the Constitution, he may suspend the operation of a law by assuming it to be unconstitutional, and setting it aside until the courts shall have decided that it is a constitutional and valid one. In the case at issue it was not necessary to violate the law, either by contriving to prevent the incumbent from resuming his place under it, or turning him out by violence after he had been duly reinstated by the Senate. If he honestly desired to test its validity in the judicial forum, all that was necessary for him to do was to issue his order of removal, and to give the officer a notice of that order and its object. If he refused to obey, the next obvious step would be to direct the Attorney General to sue out a writ of quo warranto at his own relation.

This was not his course. This remedy was not summary enough for his uses, as his special counsel, employed after the arrest of his pseudo Secretary, Thomas, testifies, because it would have allowed the law to reign in the meantime, instead of creating an interregnum of mere will, by which he hoped to supercede it. His project was to seize the place by craft if possible, and by force if necessary, and for this purpose he claims to have made an arrangement with General Grant for its surrender to himself in case the judgment of the Senate should restore the officer, and now taxes him with bad faith to him individually for his obedience to the law. It stands, therefore, upon his own confession that he intended to prevent Mr. Stanton from resuming his position, in which case, as he well knew, and as his Attorney General knew, and must have informed him, there was no remedy for the ejected officer.

Foiled and baffled by the integrity of Grant, after full deliberation he issues his order of removal on the 21st of Feburuary, and sends it by his lieutenant, Thomas, with a commission to himself to act as Secretary *ad interim*, and enter upon the duties of his office. He does not fail to suggest to him at the same time that Stanton is a coward and may be easily frightened out of the place with a proper show of energy on his part. He tells him also that he expects him to support the Constitution and the laws as he understands them. * * * *

The idea of a suit, in which direction no step was ever taken, is now abandoned, if it was ever seriously entestained.

The conversation, however, with General Sherman, who was called as a witness by the President himself, settles the fact conclusively, if not already demonstrated by the attendant circumstances, that it was not his purpose at any time to bring the case into the Courts for adjudication. He preferred the dextrous finesse or the strong hand to a reference which every sensible lawyer would have told him could be attended with only one result, and that a judgment in favor of the law.

But had he a right to hold this law a nullity until it was affirmed by another tribunal, whether it was constitutional or not? The Constitution gives to him the power of passing upon the acts of the two Houses by returning a bill, with his objections thereto, but if it is afterwards enacted by two-thirds of both Houses, it is provided that "it shall become a law."

What is a law? It is a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power of a State. Is there any higher power than the Legislature? Is it essential to the operation of a law that it should have the approval of the judiciary as well as of the President? It is as obligatory on the President as on the humblest citizen. Nay, it is, if possible, more so. He is its minister. The Constitution requires that he shall take care that it be faithfully executed. It is for others to controvert it if aggrieved in a legal way, but not for him. If they do, however, it is at their peril, as it would be at his, even in the cases put, where it is asked with great emphasis, whether he would be bound to obey?

These cases are extreme ones, but if hard cases are said to make bad precedents, it may be equally remarked that extreme cases make bad illustrations. They are, moreover, of express persons. As this is not, it will be time enough to answer them when they do arise.

It is not a supposable contingency that two-thirds of both houses of Congress will flatly violate their oaths in a clear case. Thus far in their history they have passed no law, I believe, that has been adjudged invalid; whenever they shall be prepared to do what is now supposed, Constitutions will be useless; faith will have perished among men; limited and representative governments become impossible.

When it comes to this we shall have revolution, with bloody conflicts in our streets, with a Congress legislating behind bayonets, and that anarchy prevailing everywhere which is already foreshadowed by the aspect of a department of this great Government beleaguered by the minions of despotism, with its head a prisoner, and armed sentinels pacing before its doors. Who shall say that the President shall be permitted to disobey even a doubtful law, in the assertion of a power that is only implied? If he may, why not also set aside the obnoxious section of the appropriation bill, upon which he has endeavored unsuccessfully to debauch the officers of the army, by teaching them insubordination to the law?

Why not openly disregard your reconstruction acts, as he will assuredly do, if you shall teach him by your verdict here that he can do it with impunity? The legal rule is, that the presumption is in every case in favor of the law, and that is a violent one where none has ever been reversed. The President claims that this presumption shall not stand as against him. It may not here it cannot elsewhere. To allow this revolutionary pretension, is to dethrone the law and substitute his will. To say that he may hold his office, and disregard the law, is to proclaim either anarchy or despotism. It is but a short step from one extreme to the other.

To be without law, and to leave the law dependent on a single will, are, in effect, but one and the same thing. The man who can declare what is law and what is not, is already the absolute master of the State. But who is to try this case? The President insists that it belongs to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, where, as he untruly says, he endeavored to bring it. So it would, if the question involved were one of merely private right; but in his executive efforts to get into one court, by turning his back upon it, he has stumbled unexpectedly into another. * * * *

And now, a few words only upon the general question of intent itself, which has been made to figure so largely in this cause, under the shadow of the multiplied averments in regard to it. I do not look upon these averments as at all material, and if not material, then they are, as any lawyer knows, but mere surplusage, which never violates, and it is never necessary to prove. I do not speak as a criminal lawyer, but there is no professional man, I think, who reads these charges, that will not detect in them some thing more, perhaps by way of abundant caution than even technical nicety of criminal pleading may demand.

I do not now that even in the criminal courts, where an action charged a clear violation of a law forbidding it, and especially if it involves the case of a public officer, that it is any more necessary to allege that he violated the law with the intent to violate it, than to aver that he was not ignorant of the law, which every man is bound to know. The law presumes the intent from the act itself, which is a necessary inference if the law is to be observed and its infraction punished, and the party committing it is responsible for all the consequences, whether he intended them or not. It makes no difference about the motive, for whenever the statute forbids the doing of a thing the doing it wilful, although without any corrupt motive, is indictable. (Swains 677, 4 Tenn. Rep. 457.)

So when the President is solemnly arraigned to answer to the charge that he has infringed the Constitution, disobeyed the commands, or violated any of the provisions of the tenure of office or any other law, he cannot plead either that he did it ignorantly, or by mistake, because ignorance of the law excuses nobody, or that he did it only from the best of motives, and for the purpose of bringing the question of its efficacy, or his obligation to conform to it, to a legal test, even though he could prove the fact, as he has most signally failed to do in the case, before you. The motives of men, which are hidden away in their own breasts cannot generally be scrutinized or taken into the account where there is a violation of the law. An old Spnish proverb says that there is a place not to be named to ears polite, but which is "paved with good intentions." * * * * *

If Andrew Johnson, in the performance of the duties of his high office, has so demeaned himself as to show that he is no respecter of the laws; that he denies the will of those who make them, and has encouraged disobedience to their behests; that he has fostered disaffection and discontent throughout the lately revolted States; that he is a standing obstacle to the restoration of the peace and tranquility of this nation; that he claims and asserts the power of a dictator by holding one of your great departments in abeyance, and arrogates to himself the absolute and uncontrollable right to remove or suspend, at his mere will, every executive officer of the Government on the land and on the seas, and to supply their places without your agency; if for any or all of these reasons, the Republic is not longer safe in his hands, then, before Heaven and earth, as the conservators of the national weal, as the trusted guardians of its most invaluable rights, as the depositaries of the most sacred and exalted trust that has ever been placed in the hands of man, it becomes your high and solemn duty to see that the Republic shall take no detriment, and to speak peace to a disturbed and suffering land by removing him from the trusts he has abused, and the office he has disgraced? * * * *

And now, American Senators, representatives and judges, upon this mighty issue, joint heirs yourselves of that great inheritance of liberty that has descended to us all, and has just been ransomed and repurchased by a second baptism of blood, a few words more and I have done. If the responsibilities of the lawyer are such as to oppress him with their weight, how immeasurably greater are your own. The House of Representatives has done its duty; the rest is now with you. While I have a trust in that God who went before our hosts as he did before the armies of Israel, through the fiery trials that led so many of the flower of our youth to distant graves in Southern battle fields, which has never failed me in the darkest hour of the national agony, I cannot but realize that He has placed the destinies of the nation in your hands. Your decision here will either fall upon the public heart like a genial sunbeam or shed a disastrous twilight, full of gloomiest portents of coming evil, over the land. Say not that I exaggerate the issue or overcolor the picture. This, if it were true, would be an error of much smaller consequence than the perilous mistake of underrating its importance.

It is, indeed, but the catastrophe of the great drama which began three years ago with murder; the denoument of the mortal struggle between the power that makes the law and that which executes it; between the people themselves and the chief of their servants, who now undertakes to defy their will. What is your verdict to decide? Go to the evidence and to the answer of the President himself, and they will give you the measure of the interests involved. It is not a question only whether or not Andrew Johnson is to be allowed to serve as President of the United States for the remainder of his time. It is the greater question, whether you shall hold so low the power that the Constitution gives you, by surrendering the higher one to him of dismissing and appointing, at his own will and pleasure, every executive officer in the Government, from the highest to the lowest, without your consent; and, if possible, the still higher one of discharging your laws for the purpose of putting those laws on trial before they can be recognized. He has made this issue with you voluntarily and defiantly. If you acquit him upon it, you affirm all his imperial pretensions, and decide that no amount of usurpation will ever bring a Chief Magistrate to justice, because you will have laid down at his feet your own high dignity along with your double function of legislators and advisors which will be followed, of course, by that of your other, I will not say greater, office as judges.

It will be a victory over you and us which will gladden the heart of rebellion with joy, while your dead soldiers will turn uneasily in their graves—a victory to be celebrated by the exultant ascent of Andrew Johnson, like the conqueror in a Roman triumph, dragging, not captive kings, but a captive Senate at his chariot wheels, and to be crowned by his re-entry into possession of that department of the Government over which this great battle has been fought. It is shown in evidence that he has already intimated that he would wait on your action here for that purpose. But is this all? I entreat you lay not to your bosoms the fond illusion that it is all to end there. It is but the beginning of the end. If his pretensions are sustained, the next head that will fall, as a propitiatory offering to the conquered Senate, will be that of the great chief who humbled the pride of the chivalry by beating down its serried battallions in the field and dragging its traitor standard to the dust, to be followed by the return of the rebel officeholders and a general convulsion of the States, which shall cast loose your reconstruction laws, and deliver over the whole theatre of past disturbance to anarchy and ruin. Is this an exaggerated picture? Look to the history of the past, and judge. And now let me ask you, in conclusion, to turn your eyes to the other side of the question, and see what are to be the consequences of a conviction, of such a verdict as I think the loyal people of this nation, with one united voice, demand at your hands? Do you shrink from the consequences? Are your minds disturbed by visions of approaching trouble? The nation has already, within a few short years, been called to mourn the loss of a great Chief Magistrate, through the bloody catastrophe by which a rebel hand has been unfortunately enabled to lift this man into his place, and the jar has not been felt as the mighty machine of State, freighted with all the hopes of humanity, moved onward in its high career.

This nation is too great to be affected seriously by the loss of any one man. Are your hearts touched by the touching appeals of the defendant's counsel, who say to you that you are asked to punish this man only for his divine words, his exalted charity to others, to the murdered Dostie and his fellows, to the loyal men whose carcasses were piled in carts like swine, with gore dripping from the wheels, in that second holocaust of blood, that criminal murder which was enacted in New Orleans; to those who perished on that second Saint Bartholomew, at Memphis, when the streets were reddened with the lurid light of burning dwellings, and the loyal occupants who would have escaped were cast backward into the flames?

The Divine mercy itself is seasoned with justice and waits only on contrition, and this is no place for such emotions; but if it is mercy to loyalty and innocence that cries aloud for the removal of this bold, bad man—if it is, remember that your loyal brethren are falling from day to day, in Southern cities, by the assassin's knife, and the reports of the Freedmen's Bureau are replete with horrors at which the face turns pale.

In your judgment stands no scaffold with the blood of the victim; no lictor waits at your doors to execute your stern decree; it is but the crown that falls, while none but the historian stands by to gibbet the delinquent for the ages that are to come; no weight of woe will disturb your slumbers, unless it comes up from the disaffected and disappointed South, which will have lost the foremost of its friends. Your act will be acceptable, and an example to the nations, that will eclipse even the triumph of your arms in the vindication of the public justice in the sublimer and more peaceful triumph of the law. The eyes of an expectant people are upon you; you have but to do your duty. The patriot will realize that the good genius of the nation, the angel of our deliverance, is about us and around us, as in the darkest hours of our trial.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &C.

CHINA MATTING

CARPETS!

A very superior quality of

White,

Fancy Striped

And Check

MATTINGS,

JUST IMPORTED.

ALL-WOOL INGRAINS,

IN BRIGHTEST COLORS.

Prices the Lowest in this Market.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STREET, above Wood.

ap27

1868. SPRING STOCK OF 1868.

CARPETS.

JUST OPENING,

LARGE ASSORTMENT,

All Qualities

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WHO BUY TO SELL.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 Fifth Street,

mh10:d&wF OVER BATES & BELL'S.

71 73

McFARLAND & COLLINS

ARE NOW OPENING THEIR

NEW SPRING STOCK,

OF

CARPETS.

OIL CLOTHS,

WINDOW SHADES

AND

CURTAIN GOODS,

PURCHASED LAST MONTH FOR CASH.

AND IN MANY INSTANCES AT

Less than Actual Cost to Manufacture.

These Goods could not now be replaced for the same cost, and are offered FOR CASH at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Far Below Their Present Value,

AT THE PLACE WHERE BARGAINS CAN ALWAYS BE HAD ON THE BEST STOCK IN THIS MARKET.

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

fe10:MWF&T SECOND FLOOR.

INDIA RUBBER HOSE, from 2-4 to 3 inch calibre, at India Rubber Depot.

ap15 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

ORDINANCES.

PITTSBURGH.

AN ORDINANCE

To Increase the Clerical Force in the Office of the Water Works.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Water Committee be and they are hereby authorized to appoint a suitable person to act as Assistant Clerk in the office of the Water Works; also to assist in preparing the duplicates of assessments of water rents, and such other duties as may from time to time be directed by proper authority. The Water Committee shall fix the compensation of the Assistant Clerk, to be paid on their monthly pay roll, and be subject as other employees to removal for neglect of duty and incompetence.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of April, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. ap30:p42

AN ORDINANCE

AUTHORIZING THE

Straightening and Opening Webster Street, Seventh Ward, from Fulton to Roberts Street.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That Webster street, Seventh ward, from Fulton street to Roberts street, be opened and straightened, as laid down in the "City District Plan," 60 feet wide; and that Jas. Atkinson, Jas. McGaffin and Minas Tindle be and they are hereby appointed to appraise the damages and assess the same on property benefitted thereby, in accordance with an act of Assembly approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of April, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. ap30:p41

AN ORDINANCE

Repealing an Ordinance Passed November 11th, 1865.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That an ordinance passed Nov. 11th, 1865, authorizing the construction of a Public Sewer on Grant street, from Diamond street to the Monongahela river, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of April, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. ap30:p44

AN ORDINANCE

Constructing Public Sewer on Fourth Street.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a Public Sewer on Fourth street, from Market street, to connect with the Wood street sewer, and to let the same in accordance with the ordinances of Councils passed for that purpose, and to assess the cost of the same on property benefitted thereby. James Irwin, 2d ward, Alexander W. Rook, Richard Hays, 4th ward, be and the same are hereby appointed viewers for that purpose.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of April, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. ap30:p43

ALLEGHENY.

AN ORDINANCE to authorize the Grading and Paving of Ohio Avenue, Madison Avenue, Grant Avenue, Union Avenue, Middle Street, Juniata Street, Kilbuck Street, Lindsay Alley and Blair Alley.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Committee on Streets be and they are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive proposals for the Grading and Paving of OHIO AVENUE, from Grant Avenue to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad; MADISON AVENUE, from the terminus of the present pavement at the old city line to the point of intersection of said Avenue with East street; GRANT AVENUE, from the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad to Lincoln Avenue; UNION AVENUE, from Ohio street to Church Avenue; MIDDLE STREET, from North Avenue to Knoll street; JUNIATA STREET, from Sedgwick street to Beaver Avenue; KILBUCK STREET, from east side of Craig street to west side of Corry street; LINDSAY ALLEY, in the Second ward; and BLAIR ALLEY, in the Second ward; and to contract therefor with the lowest and best bidder or bidders, at their discretion.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of defraying the cost and expenses of the said improvements, there be and is hereby levied a special tax, to be equally assessed upon the several lots bounding and abutting upon the said avenues, streets, and alleys respectively, in proportion to the feet front in them respectively comprised, and bounding and abutting as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That as soon as the cost and expenses of said improvements shall be fully ascertained, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to assess and apportion the same among the several lots bounding and abutting upon said avenues, streets and alleys respectively, according to the rule above indicated, and thereupon proceed to make demand and collect the same, according to the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act defining the manner of collecting the expenses of grading and paving of the streets and alleys of the City of Allegheny, and for other purposes," passed the 30th of March, 1852.

SEC. 3. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this the 23d day of April, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.
J. S. SLAGLE,
President of Common Council.

Attest:
D. MACFERRON, Clerk of Select Council.
R. DILWORTH, Clerk of Common Council. ap29

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.

THE GREAT

ARABIAN PHYSICIAN

A.

TREATS DISEASES IN ALL ITS FORMS.

P.

Office, No. 293 Liberty Street.

PRIVATE ENTRANCE ON GARRISON ALLEY. mh28:n41

SILVER MINES.—We shall, in a few days, send an agent to Silver Mountain, Colorado, to develope ten different Lodes of Silver Ore, discovered and located by experienced miners and situated in an unusually rich mining district. It is intended to have them fully developed before going to the expense of erecting buildings, machinery, &c. For this development the Company have determined to sell a limited amount of the stock at a rate which will place purchasers on the same footing as the proprietors themselves. For full particulars apply to B. McLAIN & CO., mh28 123 Fourth street.

FISH! FISH!

50 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel;
50 " " 2 do;
50 " " 3 do;
200 hf. do. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel;
45 kitts No. 1 Mackerel;
500 half bbls. Lake Herring;
100 do. White Fish;

In store, for sale by SCHOMAKER & LANG, 172 and 174 Wood street mh30

PITT ALLEY.—Notice is hereby given that the viewers report on WIDENING OF PITT ALLEY, Third ward, Allegheny, has been filed in the District Court, No. 2112, April Term, 1868, for confirmation. J. C. McCOMBS, City Solicitor. ap25:p12

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FRED AIMS.....MANAGER.
GEO. H. BARTON.....STAGE MANAGER.

New attraction.

PUSS IN BOOTS.

And the GREAT VARIETY COMBINATION, until further notice. Grand Family "Puss in Boots" Matinee Saturday afternoon.

BURNELL'S

MUSEUM EXHIBITION,

Comprising WORKS OF ART and GREAT NATURAL LIVING CURIOSITIES,

AT FRANKLIN HALL,

Fifth street, opposite Pittsburgh Theatre.
Cards of Admission, 25 cents. Doors open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M. ap8:o18

GRAND MATINEE

OF THE

HAYMAKERS IN COSTUME,

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Saturday Afternoon, May 2.

ORCHESTRA OF 25,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PROF. TEORGE. ap30:

THAYER & NOYES'

GREAT

CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE,

OF

TRAINED ANIMALS.

The management is enabled to present this season a style of

SPECTACULAR SPLENDOR

Never before consummated by tact or liberality.

A DISPLAY OF PAGEANTRY

Which, while developing the almost INEXHAUSTIBLE RESOURCES of the

"STANDARD SHOW,"

Sustains the reputation so honestly acquired and proudly maintained by Messrs. THAYER & NOYES. Don't fail to witness the

GRAND PROCESSION.

THE FETE OF VERSAILLES.

The Courtly Meeting of ROYALTY and POWER on the

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,

KING HENRY VIII. of England; FRANCIS I. of France. Poocessions of

KNIGHTS AND DAMES,

DAYS OF TILT AND TOURNEY.

THE CAR OF AURORA,

At a cost of $10,000. Representations of the people of all Nations—EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA and AMERICA.

THE GENIUS OF LIBERTY,

A ROLLING MASS OF MAGNIFICENCE.

A LINE OF GORGEOUSNESS

ONE MILE LONG.

POWER SUBSERVIENT TO BEAUTY.

LION PROSTRATE AT WOMAN'S FEET.

A HUGE MONSTER,

Taken from its Den, mounted upon a Pedestal, and

Carried in Triumph Through the Streets.

Revival of a Taste for the Beautiful,

A PERIOD OF CHIVALRY, A MODERN PARADE,

Replete with Ancient Grandeur; Meeting of the Monarchs; the White and Black Knights attired in Suits of Real Armor; Ladies of the Court in Royal Robes.

THE ORIENTAL FEATURE,

THE ELEPHANT,

Bedecked in Eastern Trapping, and bearing on its back THE INFANT PRINCESS.

THE WILD BEAST DEN,

Thrown open to the public. Prof. WHITE and his GROUP OF LYONS—the largest and finest ever seen in any Menagerie.

For full particulars of this

QUADRUPLE COMBINATION

See the Pamphlets, Descriptive Bills, &c., of the Animals, Performers, &c.

Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M. Performance commences at 2 and 8 P. M.

WILL EXHIBIT IN

BIRMINGHAM,

On Thursday, April 30th, 1868.

ALLEGHENY CITY,

Friday and Saturday, May 1st and 2d.

PITTSBURGH, Red Lion Lot,

SIX DAYS ONLY,

Commencing MONDAY, May 4th.

OLIVER P. MYERS, Director Publication.

JAMES JAKWAY, Agent.

ap24:p6

GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

JOHN M. COOPER.....JOS. KAYE.....HENRY BIER.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Manufacturers of PUMPS AND BRASS WORK, of every description; dealers in GAS FIXTURES AND TUBING, of all kinds.

Corner of Pike and Walnut Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

my15:r30

H. B. LYON,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

No. 5 FOURTH STREET,

(Between Liberty and Ferry streets.

Orders promptly attended to. ap18:n2

INDIA RUBBER BELTING AND STEAM PACKING, wholesale and retail, at the India Rubber Depot, 59 and 61 St. Clair street.

ap15 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

A "Masterly" Movement—The Flankers Flanked.

An incident occurred in this city on Wednesday evening and Thursday morning in which more than an ordinary amount of strategy was exhibited, by one of the parties at least. It was a stragetic affair on both sides, but the parties who undertook and made the first flank movement were beautifully outflanked in the end. The facts are as follows: Mr. J. S. Baldwin, a contractor for the construction of the Nicolson pavement in Memphis, Tennessee, requiring a large quantity of lumber to fill his contracts, went to the lumber regions on the Allegheny river to procure the article. He purchased twenty thousand dollars worth of lumber and hired John Walters, Daniel Fleming, D. S. Krotzer, James McKizic, Charles Krotzer, J. W. Young, John Frud and A. J. Toy to raft and run it down to Memphis. They started with the raft several days since, and on Wednesday evening arrived at Herr's Island, where, the owner of the lumber having declined to pay them their wages until their contract was fulfilled, they tied the raft up, and went before Alderman Herron, of the Ninth ward, and had an attachment issued against it, alleging that Baldwin owed them $400, which he refused to pay. Walters, Fleming, D. S. Krotzer and McKizic remained on the raft to prevent the owner from running it off during the night. This was the first movement and would have probably been successful had those who made it had a little of their opponent's cuteness. In order to counteract this march which they had stolen upon him, he went to the Mayor's office and made information charging the entire party with conspiracy. Officer McCready and several others repaired to the raft early Thursday morning and arrested the parties who had possession of it and took them to the Mayor's office. Baldwin followed the officers, and, it appears, had previously contracted with a tow boat to take his raft down the river. As soon as the raft was clear he signaled the boat, which took the raft in tow and the proprietor on board and left for some "port below." The parties who had been arrested stated the case to His Honor, who, suspecting all was not right, sent an officer for Baldwin, but the officer failed to find him. Information was then made against him for secreting goods with intent to defraud his creditors, and a warrant issued for his arrest. He has not been arrested yet, however, and it is hardly probable that he will be. The conspirators were held in their own recognizance for a hearing to-day, when they will most probably be discharged. They had a quantity of clothing, a gun, and several other articles on board, which, they allege, were carried away by Baldwin, and information was made against him for larceny. This, we presume, is another piece of strategy in order to reach their opponent by requisition.

A Case of Larceny and its Consequences.

Bridget Murphy, a lady of Celtic origin, who keeps a cheap boarding house on Water street, made her appearance at Alderman McMasters' office and related a sad story, in which she pictured her many grievances in a gloomy manner. A few months since she was a happy woman, and enjoyed the company of a kind and loving husband, when a circumstance occurred which has perhaps destroyed her domestic happiness forever. She had an acquaintance residing at Mansfield, who rejoices in the name of Peggy McCrogan. Peggy is also a native of the Emerald Isle, and the pair having always been intimate, Peggy resolved to visit her friend. She came, and so rejoiced was Bridget to meet her old friend that a bottle was brought and innumerable bumpers, in which each drank the health of the other, were gulped down. The result was, a glorious drunk, and a row between Bridget's husband and her friend Peggy. The next day Peggy took her departure and took with her Patrick's overcoat. The loss of the coat so provoked Patrick, Bridget's betterhalf, that he went straightway to a recruiting officer and enlisted. Bridget endeavored to get her friend to return the coat, but to no purpose. She made information charging Peggy with larceny, and a warrant was issued for her arrest.

Serious Fire at Oil City.

Thursday morning, at Oil City, the platform belonging to Alexander Schofield & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, caught fire by sparks from the Express train going north on the Warren & Franklin Railroad. Alexander Schofield & Co. lose their platform, engine, tanks, &c., together with five hundred barrels of oil, three tank cars, one hundred and fifty empty barrels. Their tanks on the side of a hill adjoining, containing one thousand barrels of oil, were saved. Their loss is about four thousand dollars, which is partially covered by insurance. Messrs. Rockfellen, Andrews & Flagler, of Cleveland, lose a platform engine house, one car of coal, four hundred and fifty barrels of oil and seven tank cars. The tanks on the side of the hill, full of oil, were saved. Their loss is about five thousand dollars, partially covered by insurance. The above are all the losses of any importance.

False Pretense.

Hugh Mullen, according to Bridget Murphy's account, is a "sharper," if not worse. She alleges that Hugh has defrauded her out of the sum of $15, the amount of a board bill. Bridget keeps a boarding house on Water street in the First ward, and Hugh was one of her boarders. After having remained with her for some time, he gave her an order on Captain Grace for $15, alleging that the Captain owed him that sum of money and would pay the order as soon as presented. Bridget presented the order yesterday and the Captain refused to pay it, saying that he did not now, and never had, owed Hugh anything. Information was made before Alderman McMasters, charging Hugh with obtaining board under false pretenses. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of officer Prescott, who went to Walker's Mill, where Hugh resides, in search of him.

Boy Drowned.

Betwen four and five o'clock last evening, Michael Brough, a boy aged nine years, was drowned in the Allegheny river near the St. Clair street suspension bridge. He, in company with several other boys, was playing on some oil flats which are moored there, and in stepping from one to another slipped and fell in between them. The current being quite strong at that point he was carried under one of the flats. His companions gave the alarm, when several men ran to his assistance, but too late to do more than take his lifeless body from the water, after it had been carried uudor the boats. Coroner Clawson being absent from town on official business, the body was removed to the residence of the parents of deceased, and an inquest will be held this morning.

Interesting.—An amusing scene, to persons having an appreciation for such entertainments, occurred at the Union Depot yesterday. Two females, who, it appears, are relatives by marriage, met in the waiting room of the depot, and immediately a quarrel began. Criminations and recriminations passed, and at length one being the better talker, said something the other could not "swallow," and she "went for her," seizing her by the hair. The other "responded" promptly by snatching the head gear from her antagonist. At this point of the "mill" the officers interfered and stopped the disgraceful proceedings.

Death by Suicide—The Deed Deliberately Meditated—Letter Written by the Deceased to the Coroner.

Charles W. Adams, traveling agent for Messrs. McAboy, Spang & Co., of this city, committed suicide at the Saint Nicholas Hotel, Cincinnati, by taking laudnum. He arrived at the Hotel on the 16th inst. and appeared to be in a desponding mood. He retired to his room on Monday last, when it is presumed he committed the deed, although it was not discovered until Wednesday. The following letter which was found in his room, shows that the act was a deliberate one, and that the unfortunate man was tired of life:

"CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 24, 1868.

"To the Coroner of Cincinnati:

DEAR SIR—As you may be called to serve me in an official manner, please note the following suggestion: A telegram addressed to my father, W. K. Adams, Esq., 31 Bank street, Cleveland, Ohio, may relieve you of some care and responsibility.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

"C. W. ADAMS."

"P. S.—You may render a verdict as follows: Weary with the battle of life, disgusted with the past, displeased with the present, without hope for the future, satiated with the sorrows and afflictions as well as the joys of life, whether my destiny is fulfilled or not, Fate snuffs the candle and says—adieu?. C. W. ADAMS."

"How I write a word is more than I can understand, for I certainly am not in the humor. It may be a satisfaction, however, to a chosen few, to have the assurance that I shall ever cherish the friendship and many kindnesses bestowed upon me. I have failed in my undertakings, and I cannot think it was entirely through want of tenacity or strength of purpose—failed in every enterprise and undertaking, both of private and business nature, some of which have been very dear to me. To accomplish the most promising, my efforts have been the most futile, so that in reality my whole life has been one series of errors, or mistakes and failures. At first, pecuniary embarrassments stare me in the face, in stern reality. I have already exhausted every available resource, and now have no way whatever to turn for succor. Should my departure occasion grief to any one, they still have the satisfaction of knowing that all earthly sorrows have ceased with me. I am very well aware that my life has not been a faultless one; yet the knowledge of even one act of kindness, if no more, is a satisfaction none can deny me. If my friends, amidst all the bitterness of memory, can recall to mind one virtue I possessed, let them cherish it, for I take my life with feelings of charity to all mankind, and harbor enmity toward none.

"As my coming into the world occasioned sorrow and affliction, may my exit occasion much less, is the prayer of

CHARLES W. ADAMS."

A Troublesome Husband.

A case of rather a peculiar and interesting character, came before the Mayor yesterday evening, but having no jurisdiction in the matter the parties were allowed to depart. The circumstances are as follows: A telegram was received at the Mayor's office Wednesday requesting the Mayor to have a man and woman arrested who would arrive in the city that evening, that the man had left his wife and was traveling with another man's wife, and giving a description of the person. The Mayor sent officers to the depot to watch the train on which the fugitives were supposed to have taken passage, but they failed to find them. Officer Gumbert went to the depot yesterday, thinking that the parties in question might have been delayed, and on his arrival there found a man who answered the description given in the telagram precisely, and he was accompanied by a woman and little girl. There appeared to be something wrong between the man and woman, as they were talking in a very earnest manner, and appeared to be quarelling. The officer arrested them and took them before the Mayor, who telegraphed to Harrisburg stating that a man and woman answering the description of the parties wanted had been arrested; and that they had a little girl with them, to which he received a reply that there was no child with the parties who had eloped. The case here assumed another form. The woman, who it appears is engaged in selling stationery, was the widow of a Mr. Frumn, and lately married Frank Carlton *alias* Hail, whom she alleges does not use her well, and, who she says has another wife. She wishes to get rid of him but cannot, as he follows her every place she goes, and compels her to pay his bills from what she acquires from the sale of stationery. The Mayor informed her that he could not grant her a divorce—that she would have to apply to a higher Court. She replied that she did not care, she would not live with that man another day; if she could do nothing better she would take "pizen." The husband insists that she shall return with him to New York, whence they came, but she flatly refuses to do so. They left the Mayor's office together, but whether she succeeded in getting rid of her troublesome lord or no, we are unable to say. If she takes the "pizen" we will let our readers know, provided we hear of it.

Fatal Accident—Coroner's Inquest.

An accident occurred about nine o'clock yesterday morning on the railroad connecting the Pittsburgh and Connellsville with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Port Perry, resulting in the almost instant death of Michael Cox, a brakeman on Armstrong's coal train. The deceased was on the train which was passing from Brinton Station to Port Perry, when he fell from the car on which he was standing across one of the rails directly in front of the wheels of the car, which, before the train could be checked, passed over his body, almost completely severing it. The deceased was a married man, and resided at Port Perry. Coroner Clawson was notified of the occurrence, and held an inquest yesterday afternoon, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Perjury.

On Tuesday Benard Farley appeared at the office of Alderman Thomas and made injormation, charging John Kitz, a policeman, with perjury. Farley, the prosecutor, alleges that he was coming along Pennsylvania avenue on Saturday night, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, when he met a man named Smith, who knocked him down in the street, and while rolling around with him the defendant came along, arrested him, and took him before Mayor Blackmore in the morning, when he (the defendant) swore that he was fighting when he arrested him. A warrant was issued, upon which the defendant was arrested, and, after a hearing, discharged, the prosecutor failing to make out a case.

Surety of the Peace.—Peter Gilden made information before Alderman Thomas, against Catharine Owens, for surety of the peace. He alleged that Catharine called him ugly names and threatened to kill him. Catharine was arrested and taken before the Alderman, who, after a hearing, discharged her and dismissed the case at the cost of the prosecutor, it having appeared that he should have been the defendant, rather than the prosecutor, in the case.

Pickpockets in Town.—Three notorious pickpockets arrived in the city yesterday from the west. They puchased tickets in Chicago for New York, but instead of going on through they stopped off for the purpose, we presume, of doing a little professional business here. Their presence being known will perhaps interfere with their arrangements, as the public will guard against them.

Amusements.

THE OPERA HOUSE.—An audience of barely three hundred people attended the second performance of the sterling comedy of Wild Oats at this place last evening. The performance of the same play a few evenings since should have insured a more perfect second representation, but as it was, it was quite up to the average of the play-goer's experience at this house. As a museum of histrionic curiosities, the stock company of the Opera House reflects the highest credit upon the antiquarian researches of the management, and an occasional visit to the collection is attended with not unprofitable results to the student of the curious in dramatic exhibitions. It is saddening to witness so many unhappy failures in any walk of life, but it affords at the same time a lesson upon the infirmities of our poor human nature, to contemplate the melancholy delusions which afflict mankind and of which this company of playerfolks present such remarkable instances. An old fable embodies the sage wisdom of a venerable parent who illustrated to his children the advantages of union by showing them that while one stick was easily broken, a bundle of sticks, made up into a faggot, and well tied together, was strong enough to resist all ordinary assaults. This wise parent would be disposed to adopt another illustration if his ill-fortune had condemned him not only to live to our day, but to attend occasionally at the Opera House. He would at once perceive the absurdity of the idea that such a bundle of sticks as he would find there possesses any inherent strength whatever. Each stick "brash" through and through, and the "dimnition total," when bundled together, but serves to multiply the individual feebleness to a degree distressing beyond expression.

But the experience of the critical visitor last evening, painful as might have been its sense of the ludicrous, would not have been entirely without compensation. A generous heart could not have failed to be deeply touched with admiration for the Spartan horoism of the one or two reasonably good actors who found themselves compelled to accept a temporary martyrdom in being cast in the same representation with the rabble-rout who in the progress of the play strutted their brief moments before the foot-lights. It really gave one an ennobling idea of the dignity to which our poor nature is sometimes permitted to rise to behold the calm courage, the unflinching stoicism with which the worthier actors bore with the extravagances of manner, absurdities of delivery and ruthless disregard of the proprieties of the comedy on the part of the majority of the performers.

Mr. Adams' Young Rover did not promise in the earlier scenes to be worthy of his general reputation. We were gratified to observe that in the third act he warmed to his work, and succeeded in carrying the comedy tolerably as a whole to its conclusion. Our remarks above will give to the reader some faint idea of the difficulties with which he found himself struggling, and which he labored with praiseworthy fortitude to overcome. Under favorable auspices, and with an adequate support, Mr. Adams can maintain upon any stage the worthy reputation which he has achieved. With the single exception of one of the ladies of the regular company, his support last evening was such as would have disheartened an actor of less courage and fidelity. With this allowance, we feel that his exertions to make Wild Oats acceptable to the audience were entitled to very high praise.

THE CIRCUS.—Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the greatest of all American circuses, that of Thayer & Noyes, arrived in Birmingham yesterday, the grand triumphal procession through the streets was postponed until this morning at ten o'clock, when it will positively take place, proceeding to Allegheny. A grand performance will be given in the afternoon, another to-night, and so to-morrow afternoon and evening at the same place. This is the most complete and best regulated circus and menagerie which has ever cast tent in this vicinity. On Monday next it opens at the old Red Lion lot, where a carnival of fun for old and young may be anticipated.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—The great combination troupe of the "Old Drury" continues to draw large houses. An extraordinary family matinee is announced to take place to-morrow afternoon.

BURNELL'S MUSEUM.—An interesting collection of works of art and great natural curiosities. Franklin Hall, Fifth street.

The Concert Last Night.

The concert of vocal and instrumental music at the Manchester Presbyterian Church last evening attracted a large and fashionable audience, and all who attended were afforded a rare musical feast. The performances sustained the high reputation enjoyed by the ladies and gentlemen who participated in the programme. The trio on the piano, organ and violin, "La Traviata" by Messrs. Mellor, Ebert and Prof. Manning was a charming execution, displaying the talent and ability of those gentlemen, so well known in musical circles, admirably, and eliciting hearty applause from the audience. The "standard bearer," a vocalization of much merit and thrilling effect, called forth for Mr. Breed a hearty encore which he graciously acquiesced to and rendered in equally spirited style "I am afloat," an air that never could prove tedious to the listener, especially when so well rendered as it was last evening. "Se Crudele," a melodious operatic gem, was sweetly given by Mrs. C. C. Mellor. That the audience was delighted was evidenced in the hearty and rapturous encore which followed the rendition. The audience was abundantly rewarded for their exertions to secure another vocalization from the sweetest among our sweet singers, as she sang "Little Bird Why Singest Thou?" with much beauty, power and brilliancy. The various violin solos of Prof. Manning were warmly received, and the appreciation of the audience for the flow of melody drawn by the faithful bow by so skillful an artist was attested by the exhibition of hearty applause, which greeted the several performances. In the second part, the concert lost none of its brilliancy. The plaintive melody of "Home, Sweet Home" was warbled in an elegant manner by Mrs. Mellor, who was again called forth to sing the equally sweet song "'Tis the Last Rose of Summer." Mr. Breed's "Old Sexton" was finely rendered, as was also the trio from "Faust," instrumental, by Messrs. Mellor, Manning and Ebert. The concert was a decided success in every particular, and the large attendance was a fitting acknowledgment of the merits of the amateurs who participated.

Assault and Battery.—Louis Sanders made information before Alderman Taylor charging Robert M'Gill with assault and battery. The parties reside in the Fifth ward, where the difficulty occurred. Sanders alleges that the defendant struck him in the face three times with his first. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Death from Accident.—Henry Brown, the boy who was so seriously injured on Sunday last by falling from a locomotive in motion in the outer depot yard of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, at Manchester, died Wednesday of the injuries received at that time.

Proved Fatal.—Henry Bollman, the young man who was so terribly injured at Haven's printing establishment on the 22d inst., an account of which was published, died of his injuries yesterday morning.

Trial.—The Independence Engine Company will try their new steamer this afternoon at three o'clock, at the corner of Market and Water streets, provided the weather is fair.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

A final discharge was granted and certificate awarded to Lucius Truman, of Tioga county.

Petitions for final discharge were filed by John W. Steele, Venango county; Henry M. Atwood, of Sewickley; Wm. P. Woolridge, Pittsburgh; H. T. Merrill, Venango, and James Ross Thompson, of Washington, Pa.

The following petitions for adjudication were filed: Wm. F. Irwin, Clearfield county; James E. Wilson, Erie county; Philander G. Prim, Erie county, and Thos. McFall, Blair county.

On motion of Theodore Cuyler, Esq., Judge McCandless appointed Isaac C. Price, Esq., of Philadelphia, Receiver of the Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, in pursuance of the order of the Court made on the 24th inst., after giving bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, approved by Judge Cadwalder, of Philadelphia.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Mary Ann Carpenter vs. Jacob Schmidt, the jury found for plaintiff in the sum of four hundred dollars.

A petition was presented by Charles F. Jones asking to be divorced from Eliza E. Jones. A subpœna was awarded.

The case of Wm. Roth vs. George Erdner was next taken up. This was an action to recover money due for grading defendant's lot in Manchester. Verdict for plaintiff for one hundred and seventeen dollars and five cents.

Court then adjourned.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record, before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, April 29th, 1868:

James R. Staud to Holmes Harger, March 6, 1868; lots numbered 32 and 46 in John Brown's plan of lots in the borough of East Birmingham, south side of Sidney street, having a front of twenty feet and extending in depth one hundred and forty-four feet, with buildings, &c.....$2,950

Joseph W. Fisk to Oliver J. Parker, April 1, 1868; lot in Pittsburgh, formerly borough of Lawrenceville, beginning at a point 96 feet from the west corner of Main street and Grant, having a front of 133 feet 2 inches on Main street, and extending in depth 133 feet 2 inches.....$4,300

James Ritchard to David Sands, et al., April 21, 1868; tract of land in Ohio township, commencing at a point on the Ohio river, thence down said river, containing 21 acres and 31 perches, with buildings.....$0,237.50

Adam Mohler to Henry Flath, April 27, 1868; lots numbered 12 and 14 inclusive, in Adam Mohler's plan of lots in Pittsburgh, late Collins town, on the west side of Spring street.....$1,100

Henry M. Brackenridge to James Borcland, August 10, 1860; lots numbered 78 and 79 in the plan of the borough of Tarentum, on the corner of Adams and Kennedy streets, 70x166 feet, with buildings.....$550

Ann Murray et al. to Lewis Geesenkamp; lot in the First ward, Pittsburgh, having a front of 20 feet on Penn street and extending in depth 110 feet, with buildings.....$7,000

Charles Klein to Anthony Miller, April 27, 1868; lot in the borough of East Birmingham, on the south side of Josephine street, having a front of 60 feet, and extending in depth 120 feet, with buildings.....$3,150

George Henser to Alexander Boyd, April 23, 1868; lot in the Fifth, formerly the Second ward, Allegheny city, on the south side of Sheffield street, having a front of 25 feet and extending in depth 124 feet, with buildings, &c.....$1,200

Hugh Gallagher to Wm. Laurin, January 3, 1868, No. 11 in George Ledlie's plan of lots in the Second ward, Allegheny city, on the north side of Jefferson street, having a front of 25 feet, with building.....$1,000

James Billingsley et al. to S. Afterbury, et al., April 11, 1868; an irregular lot in the borough of South Pittsburgh, on First street, with buildings, &c.....$17,500

Business at the Register's Office.

The following is a list of Letters of Administration granted and Wills admitted to probate at the Register's office during the month of April, 1868, as furnished by Joseph H. Gray, Esq., Register:

Decedent.	Administrator.	Estate.
Elizabeth Gibson	Samuel P. Large	$ 250
Wm. Garrison	Samuel Garrison	2,000
Robert Cochran	John Way, Sr.	400
Jacob Linhart	Christopher Linhart, de bonis non cum testa annexo	65,000
Dr. Edward Stieren	Ph. Brackbridge	200
John P. Glass	Mary E. Glass, Joseph A. Butler	1,000
Wm. H. Boal	H. R. Herron	500
Absalom Smith	Sarah K. Smith	1,200
Clement Noble	Sarah Noble	1,000
Michael McGuire	Pat. McGuire	1,200
Patrick Earley	Martin Earley	50
Henry Strothoff	Joseph H. Hill	4,000
Lancelot Appleby	Catharine Appleby	1,000
David Stewart	Catharine Stewart	20,000
L. Atthaus	Charles Shoor	150
John Bush	Catharine Bush	200
Dr. Samuel Schriner	Robert F. Logan	8,000
Alex. McCleary	Ferguson Briggs	500
Wm. S. Harper	Joseph Love	10,000

Wills admitted to probate for the month of April, 1868:

TESTATOR.	EXECUTOR.
Joel Ketchum	Wm. Ketchum and Francis J. Gardner.
Hugh Forsyth	Mary Forsyth.
John Wood	J. Wood and S. Wood.
Martha J. Phillips	Peter Brindle.
Charles Walther	J. L. Koethen, Esq.
James Scott	John and Wm. Scott.
J. Heron Foster	Julia Foster and R. C. G. Sproul, Esq.
Erastus D. Day	Calista Day.
Samuel Uselton	Catharine A. Uselton.

An Unintended Compliment.

EDITORS GAZETTE—The *Commercial*, in its bitter hatred of the Pennsylvania Railroad, often overreaches itself, and sometimes shows the most lamentable ignorance of the most common railroad affairs while endeavoring to confound that corporation by proofs of superior excellence manifested by other lines. It says in its last issue:

"The Baltimore and Ohio Railway is delivering Chicago wheat in Baltimore on terms and with a promptness that will be likely to wake up the *old lines*. A paragraph on the subject in another column from the Baltimore *American* is very suggestive."

The paragraph referred to speaks of the "Empire Transportation Company," and the remarkable promptitude in delivering freight, &c. But as it happens that the "Empire Line" is a Pennsylvania Railroad concern, carrying freight over the Philadelphia and Erie branch from the "West" to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has nothing to do whatever with the Baltimore and Ohio Railway.

The *Commercial* has paid, unconsciously, a high compliment to the splendid management of the Pennsylvania corporation.

FAIRPLAY.

New Firm—Real Estate Agents.

The firm of Reed & Tusten, Real Estate Agents, have opened an office at 87 Grant street, for the transaction of all business in their line with promptness and satisfaction to their patrons. They will, in addition to their business as Real Estate Agents, attend to the collection of bills and investment of monies. The reputation of the men who compose the firm individually is of the very highest character. They are widely known among business men, and business entrusted to them will receive immediate attention. They have on hand at present several valuable farms and a large amount of city property for sale, and capitalists desiring to invest in real estate will find it to their advantage to give them a call. It is desirable to persons having business of this nature, to entrust it to responsible and reliable men, which they will find this firm to be.

The Assembly.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE:—I learn with much pleasure that George R. Riddle, Esq., will accept of a renomination for Assembly, and as he was one of the most efficient and influential members of the last House, with a well established reputation for incorruptibility, the Republicans of this county cannot do better than send him back again.

X.

Another Lot

Of those beautiful Dress Goods, 37½c,
At Barker's.

Shawls,

For Spring and Summer,
Beautiful styles at $1,50 and upward,
At Barker's.

Ladies' Garments

In silk and cloth, and made to order,
very cheap, At Barker's.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

—The fire alarm telegraph for Indianapolis, constructed by Messrs. Shawk & Franse, of Cleveland, O., was put in successful operation yesterday.

—General Pujol has suspended negotiations with the United States for the sale of the Bay of Samana, owing to Cabral being deposed, and sailed for Turk's Island to join the others to foment a revolution in St. Domingo, against Baez.

—By the explosion of a coal oil lamp, Hassus' grocery and the residence of F. Feedman, in Memphis, were destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The latter's loss is $10,000; insured for $1,000 in the Ætna. Hassus' loss $2,500; no insurance.

—Owing to the fact that whisky is selling at less than Government tax in New York, the revenue agent has ordered the seizure and closing up of all distilleries there. This order has been enforced and there are now no distilleries in operation in that city.

—The Republican State Convention of Nebraska met on the 29th ult., and elected delegates to the Chicago Convention. Governor Butler, Secretary Kinnard and Auditor Gillespie, the present State officers, were renominated. Everything passed off harmoniously.

—A dispatch dated Omaha, April 29th, says: Gen. Sherman has gone to Cheyenne this evening, and from thence will go to Fort Laramie. He received a dispatch from the Commission stating that they will make a treaty with a part of the Ogallalla and Brule Sioux Indians.

—The Salt Lake *Dispatch* says advices from South Pass say the miners' meeting on the 19th was largely attended, and it was unanimously resolved to petition for the appointment and confirmation of Hon. W. A. Carter for Governor of the Territory of Lincoln. The petition was signed by nearly one thousand persons.

—At Troy, N. Y., on Thursday night, the Paper Box Manufactory of Waters & Sons took fire from ignition of gas from India rubber cement, and was considerably damaged. Miss Duffy, David Blakely and Cornelius Lansing, all employes, were burnt and suffocated during the fire. Blakely, however, was the only one fatally injured.

—The fifteenth General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commences in Chicago to-day, and will continue in session four weeks. Nine bishops, two hundred and thirty-five delegates proper, besides a large number of visiting delegates from England, Ireland, France and Canada are expected to be present. All the States and a number of the Territories will be represented.

—The editors of Wisconsin and Minnesota, says the *Republican* of that city, contemplate visiting St. Louis during the last of next month, with a view of more fully investigating matters in connection with the material interests of the Mississippi valley, the advantages of river navigation and the position and the prospects of St. Louis as a commercial and manufacturing centre.

—The Rhode Island Baptist State Convention, in session at Providence, adopted a resolution disfellowshipping the Second Baptist Church of Newport, the Convention solemnly declaring that in its judgment a church inviting to the Lord's table those who have not been baptized in accordance with the Lords's command, meaning by immersion, is not a regular Baptist church.

—At New York, yesterday, a verdict was given in the case of the Continental Bank vs. Bank of Commonwealth, in favor of the latter, which seems to establish the principle that any bank is made liable if its paying teller pronounced a check or a certification good, even though the check or certification be a forgery, provided the holder of the check act upon the statement of the paying teller and thus suffer loss.

—A Knoxville (Tenn.) special says: Gov. Brownlow announces his determination to call out the militia force to suppress the lawlessness and violence which he says exist in certain parts of Middle and West Tennessee. He does it without Legislative action, but relies upon the loyal people of the State to sustain him. The *Whig* publishes a letter signed by Tennessee members of the House, and Joseph T. Fowler, of the Senate, urging him to this course.

—In the Supreme Court of Cincinnati J. M. Haworth brought an action against J. W. Turner, for the recovery of fifty thousand dollars, the proceeds of a sale of cotton, the produce of the defendant's plantations in Louisiana, which the plaintiff claimed by virtue of a purchase through an agent in 1864. Defendant was absent in France during the rebellion, and sent Wm. Poyntell as agent, without instructions. The defendant, upon his return, repudiated the contract with Haworth on the ground that Poyntell had no authority to make it; also, that it was void, as being contrary to the act of Congress prohibiting commercial intercourse with the inhabitants of the rebellious States. The Court decided all questions against the defendant and awarded the funds to plaintiff after deducting the contract price.

THE papers at Finley, Hancock county, Ohio, complain that the court there was adjourned, a day or two ago, to give the Judge time to get a drink. Being refused at the saloons, "His Honor," whose other name appears to be Conklin, "staggered to the hotel, and left lawyers, Sheriff, jurors and witnesses to pass the time as best suited them."

"POOR TOM'S A' COLD."

How warm soe'er the genial sun
May look in kindness on the earth.
In Tom Jones' veins no cheering warmth
Dispels the gloomy sorrow of his soul.
Dyspepsia, like a goblin, hunts him down.
Ague, grim chamberlain, lights him to bed.
While Dullness, Vertigo and Headache dire
With fiercer aches combine to make him groan.
Hearken, Thomas, to instruction
For all thy ills a remedy is found,
A panacea, certain, pleasant, sure,
PLANTATION BITTERS—S. T.—1860—X.,
A wondrous Tonic, made by Dr. Drake.
We presume "poor Tom's" case is not worse than hundreds who are cured daily by this wonderful medicine.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. MWF&F

Table Linens

Of all kinds, some great Bargains,
At Barker's.

Lenas

In beautiful colors, 37½c,
At Barker's.

Albany Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALBANY, April 30.—Beeves; receipts of 5,500 head; generally in good condition, with a light demand, and the market closes dull at a decline of about 1c; sales of 2,600 at 6¼a7c for inferior, 7¼a8½c for common to fair, and 8¾a9¾c for good to extra. Wool Sheep range from 7c to 9¼c, and sheared from 5½c to 8¼c; sales of 4,000 head; receipts, 5,600. Hogs in moderate request at 10¼a10¾c for good to extra Illinois, and 9½c for light Michigan; receipts, 7,800.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 30.—Cotton is dull and lower at 31¼a32c for middlings; sales 700; receipts 620 bales. Sterling 152a154½. New York eight Exchange ¼ premium. Gold 139¼a140. Sugar; only a retail trade in Cuba. Molasses at 48a55c. Flour dull at $9,25 for superfine. Corn quiet at $1,02a1,05. Pork firm at $29,50. Bacon ruling upwards at 14a14½c for shoulders, and 19c for clear sides. Lard firm at 14½c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, April 30.—Flour; market dull but choice brands are still held firmly at $11,50. Wheat dull, at $3 for No. 1 white; there are very few buyers, but holders are not pressing.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—Tobacco is not so active; large proportion of bids rejected, but prices unchanged. Cotton, nothing doing; small lots on market held at 30c. Flour, quiet but firm; sales of extra at $8a9,25; double extra at $9,75a10,25; triple and fancy $12a14,25. Wheat, dull and heavy and buyers standing off; choice red fall sold at $2,75a2,78; prime and choice spring $2,10a 12½. Corn, firm at 85a89c. Oats, more active and better at 73a75c. Barley, dull and drooping, $2,50 for prime spring. Rye, declined $1,75a1,80. Provisions, active and higher, with large transactions in bacon and bulk meats. Pork sold at $28¾a29; closing firm at the latter price. Bulk shoulders 14c; rib sides 16c. Loose bacon and clear sides sold early at 18a18¼c; closed at 18¾c; 400,000 pounds clear sides, Cincinnati delivery, buyers, June, 19¾c, and one per cent. added; 100,000 pounds; clear rib same delievery and terms 13c; Shoulders 13¾a14c; sugar cured hams 19¾a20c; for the 1st of July 22c. Lard, firm and higher 18a 19c for steam and kettle tierce; keg held at 20c. Whiskey, firm at $2,25. Receipts—2,800 bbls flour; 18,000 bushels wheat; 5,800 bushels corn; 8,600 bushels oats; 900 bushels barley.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, April 30.—Receipts—Oats, 90,000 bush; corn, 157,000 bush; flour, 250 bbls. Canal Freights nominal at 13c for corn, 10c for oats, and 16c for wheat to N. Y. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn dull; sales boat load new western at 95c; in store and small lots at 95a97c. Oats quiet; sales of a cargo to arrive at 72½; small lots in store at 76c. Other articles dull and unchanged.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, April 30.—Cotton quiet and firm; receipts 86 bales; exports 968 bales. Flour unchanged. Pork $29a29,50. Bacon firm; shoulders 14c; clear sides 18½c. Bulk shoulders 13c; clear sides 16½c. Lard 18a 19c. Corn $1,05. Oats 80a85c. Hay $17.

MARRIED:

COMLY—GARRARD—On Thursday evening, April 30th, by Rev. Alex. Clark, at the residence of the bride's parents, Capt. CLIFTON COMLY, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., to SADIE E., daughter of W. H. Garrard, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNDERTAKERS.

ALEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS of all kinds, CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D. D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

ROBERT T. RODNEY, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER, No. 45 OHIO STREET, Allegheny, and No. 80 DIAMOND SQUARE, (by John Wilson & Bros.,) keeps always on hands the best Metal, Rosewood, Walnut and imitation Rosewood Coffins. Walnut Coffins from $25 upwards. Rosewood Coffins $20 upwards, all other Coffins in proportion. Carriages and Hearses furnished at low rates. Crape, Gloves, Plate and Engraving furnished gratis. Office open day and night.

MINERAL WATERS.

We are now receiving our SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPLY OF

Saratoga Star Spring Water.

Kissingen Water.

Vichy Water.

Congress Water, &c.

For sale by the bottle, dozen or gross.

SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist,

Corner Smithfield and Fourth Sts.

MWF

SPECTACLES,

WARRANTED TO

IMPROVE THE SIGHT

AT

DUNSEATH & HASLETT'S,

JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS,

65 FIFTH ST., OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Adapted to a FIRST CLASS MERCHANT TAILORING TRADE,

JUST OPENED, AT

HENRY G. HALE'S,

Corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets.

ONLY $10,

FOR A GOOD SET OF TEETH,

WARRANTED FOR ONE YEAR.

Something ENTIRELY NEW. Can only be obtained of the inventor.

DR. SPENCER, 254 Penn St.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

N. B.—The ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYE inserted without pain. ap25:p8

WALK IN! WALK IN!

AND SEE THE NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

H. SMITH'S Tailoring Establishment,

No. 98 WYLIE STREET.

Corner of Federal.

FOR SALE.—HOBOKEN.—THE balance of those desirable Lots are now offered at private sale, and any one desirous of fine building sites would do well to make a selection. The village is located on a beautiful and healthy spot, two and a half miles from Sharpsburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, which runs through it, making it much more valuable and agreeable. Extensive preparations are now making for erecting a number of fine houses, which will prove an ornament to the town. The remainder of these Lots will be sold at very reasonable rates and on terms exceedingly easy. SILL & SHUTTERLY, Real Estate and Insurance Age s, Lawrenceville